The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,163 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
s. Peshawur	2600	600	J. C. Sabot	9th Sept.
s. Ysmaila	2736	500	A. R. Daniell	16th ,,
				FRIDAY.
s. Ballarat	4732	750	P. S Tomlin	26th ,,
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	3rd Oct
s. Jeddah	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	10th ,,
s. Hydaspes	2384	500	G. Scrivener	17th ,,
s. Rome	5013	2000	G. F. Cates	24th ,,
s. Nizam	2736	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st ,,
s. Shannon	4148	800	J. R. Murray	7th Nov
s.	2633	707	S. F. Coie	14th ,,
	2383	501	T. Fairclough	21st ,,
	2736	500	W. E. Thompson	28th ,,

...ve marked J. proceed direct to London via ... those marked M via Marseilles. By the ...ssengers for London change vessels at Suez. ...e steamers call at Plymouth. ...barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, ... 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey ...n boarded.

...O COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, ...APAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1884.
3116 600	L. H. Moule	19th Sept.
2939 600	A. C. Loggin	3rd Oct.
3866 700	G. W. Brady	17th Nov.

...s are now issued at greatly reduced rates ...particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
...Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company, ...l, 1884.

...AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

...INDISI ROUTE.

...TICKETS from BOMBAY to ...Brindisi, including the Continental ...now issued on favorable terms; and ...lid for three and six months. Tickets ...od which allow passengers to travel ...steamer and 2nd class by rail from

...ARSEILLES ROUTE.

...leave BOMBAY for MAR... LONDON direct every four weeks ...ndent, and the voyage to the Port ...ed in 19 days in fair weather (21 ...ons. The Railway journey from ...mpies about 22 hours. ...the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, ...are across the Continent:— Second Class Rs. 270, ...o issued, for particulars of which ...on on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
...Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

...IONE GENERALE ITAL... ...RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

...HE Regular Mail Steamers ... leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each ...onth at noon, calling at ADEN, ...EZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, ...nd MARSEILLES, starting from ...every month for BOMBAY. ...of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, ...t, Second, and Third Class respec... ...dine. Infants are allowed free. ...nd under ten years, half fare. ...d liberal discount. ...Baggage will be delivered in ... CHARGE, to the extent allowed

...20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to ...ing within three, six, and twelve months ...m the date of LANDING. ...g or other First Class Steamers will leave

Tons. H.P.		
...5,000	...Wednesday,	1st Oct
5,000 750	on Saturday,	1st NOV
5,000 750	on Monday,	1st Dec

...leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 ...of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy

...way Tickets available for 17 days, to ...ais or Brighton, both from Genoa and ...ed here. ...s of information and other particulars,

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
...Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

...ONALE DE NAVIGATION. ...R MONTHLY STEAMERS ...TO MARSEILLES.

...ON account of the Monsoon the ... new first-class steamer COLOMBO ...2,702 tons register, 250 horse-power, will ... LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES ...19th September. She carries a Doctor and

RATES OF PASSAGE.
...ass to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0.
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,651 tons, will ... sail from Bombay for Liverpool on or ... about the 10th instant. Two Berths ...Rams, Punkhas, &c., with every comfort for pas...

...Vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship, ...ex Bombay and Calcutta, and has very superior ...modation for a large number of first class pas... ...No others taken. ...further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
...y, 2nd Sept., 1884.

...O HUNGARIAN

S. N. Co.

...AR LINE OF STEAMERS ...OMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, ...IA CANAL.

	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1884.
.....	G. B. Verona ..	3,800 550	29th Sept.
...new)	G. Sturli	3,100 500	29th Oct.
.....	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	29th Nov.

...nd Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

...TE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
...RINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

...KETS are now issued available for SIX ...wing rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
...INDISI	Rs. 360	Rs. 480

...clude Wines supplied at meals.

...MBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and ...rd of each month.

...an launch will be in attendance at ...the day of sailing to convey passen... ...ge to the steamer, free of charge.

...LOMBO, PENANG, SINGA... ...ND HONGKONG.

...ptains.	Tons. HP.	To sail. 1884.
...ain....	3,500 550	28th Sept.

...en on board after sunset on the ...y the General Insurance ...ranch. ...reight, passage, &c., &c.,

...MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.
...-street, Bombay, June

...EAMERS.

...sailings have ...ECT. About ...h Sept. ...RECT. ...bout ...28th Sept. ...rs at regular ...Surgeon and ...t moderate ...for first-

...rnals.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 6th September, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 8th September, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Buarah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

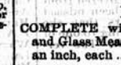
S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on 11th September, 1884, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th September, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

...W ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

AGENTS FOR

SCOTT'S

ELECTRIC

BRUSHES.

SOCKS, GENERATORS AND BELTS.

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THERMOMETERS.

	Rs. as.
House on Boxwood, Fahr. and Cent. graduations ..... Re. 1-8 and	4 8
Bath Metal Scale, in Japanned Case Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2-12 and	3 0
Bath Enamel Tube, in Copper Case	4 8
Kew Observatory Pattern, in Copper Case.....	9 0
Pocket, in Revolving German-Silver Case Rs. 6-8 and	7 8
Chemical Fahr. Scale	5 8
,, Fahr. and Cent.....	7 0
Ice Machine, per pair, in case.....	5 0
Self-Registering, Max. and Min., on Oak, per pair ..... Rs. 12-8 and	20 0
Self-Registering, Max. and Min., in Mahogany Case ..... Rs. 18-0 and	25 0
Six's Max. and Min., Combined, in Japanned Case with Magnet	8 0
Metallic Dial Readings ..... Rs. 28-0 and	35 0

MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

In Round Brass Cases, with Stops Rs. 3-8, Rs. 4-0,	4 8
In Round Electrum..... Rs. 4-0, Rs. 4-8	5 8
Square Mahogany Cases, with Stops.....	3
Watch-Shaped Metal Pocket Cases	6 0
Round Leather Case, Needle on Agate Cap.....	4 0
Symon's Patent Card Dials, in square Mahogany Case	6 0
Universal, alterable from Floating to Needle Compass ..... Rs. 12-8 and Rs.	20 0
Charm Compasses, 15-Carat Gold	7 8

MAGNETIC SUNDIALS.

Pocket Size, with Agate Cap.....	4 8
,, ,, with stop.....	5 12
,, ,, ,, in bronzed metal case ...	6 12
Universal, for any position north or south of the Line ..... Rs. 25-0 and	55 0

HYGROMETER.

MASON'S STANDARD, Metal Scale, mounted on oak board for suspension	27 0

RAIN GAUGES.

COMPLETE with Copper Funnel, Receiver and Glass Measure, graduated to 100ths of an inch, each	10 8
Spare Glass Measures for above, each	5 0

RADIOMETERS.

CROOKE'S PATTERN, of perfect finish, each	9 8

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

EXTREMELY SENSITIVE, with circular Thermometer	45 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WHITE TEETH & SWEET BREATH.

ORRISALINE,

A CHOICE, FRAGRANT AND DELIGHTFUL LIQUID DENTIFRICE.

THIS ELEGANT LIQUID DENTIFRICE has been extensively patronized by the public for nearly a decade, and is growing rapidly in favour. It is absolutely free from anything likely to have an injurious effect upon the enamel of the teeth, or the delicate covering of the mouth and gums. The medicinal substances entering into its composition exert a direct detergent action on partially decayed teeth and a resolvent and alterative action on the tartar and mucous found adhering to teeth and gums which have been neglected. It speedily removes the parasites which form on uncleaned teeth, checks the formation of tartar, strengthens the gums, and imparts a *delightful fragrance to the breath.* Price per bottle—Re. 1-8.

*** The following are excerpts from some of the many testimonials received:

A Native Rajah writes—"Please send me another dozen of your Orrisaline immediately, I require it for daily use. It is a beautiful cleanser of the teeth."

A Military Officer says.—"Your Orrisaline has only to be more widely known to supercede all other similar preparations."

A Member of the C. S. (who has used it for years) writes—"The most fragrant and effective liquid dentifrice extant."

A Native Zemindar states—"The best liquid *miswak* I have ever used."

A Lady mentions in her letter to us—"My teeth have never before been so white and clean, and my mouth so comfortably pure as they have since using your Orrisaline. It is really an excellent preparation."

ORRISALINE DENTIFRICE.—This unique tooth powder has been prepared to be used in conjunction with ORRISALINE in those cases where the enamel of the teeth is discolored from constitutional or other causes. If used at regular intervals the result will be REALLY WHITE TEETH. Price per box—Re. 1-8.

ORRISALINE TOOTH PASTE.—This is composed of the same ingredients as Orrisaline Dentifrice in the form of a paste. Price per pot—Re. 1-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY

B. PHILLIPS AND CO.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
POONA & BOMBAY.

FORWARDED TO ANY PART OF INDIA BY PARCEL POST.

DRAWING & SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, OPTICAL & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct importers of the highest class Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy, and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses. Theodolites, Levels, Protractors, Compasses, Scales, Parallel and Pocket Rules, Sextants, Chronometers, etc., etc.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

THIS important, rapidly-increasing branch of the Company's business receives great attention from the management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other house in India; and taking into consideration the quality of the apparatus, chemicals, etc., the rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied. Cameras and Lenses, Printing Frames, Extra Rapid Dry Plates, Cameo Dies and Presses, etc., etc.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD,

OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY,

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.
CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL, Wm. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month it is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable. It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices. E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very p'eased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here.
WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility.
J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortable and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive.
GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LD.

LATE ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY
ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS, SHIP & MILL-WRIGHTS, IRON-FOUNDERS, AND CONTRACTORS,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of Wrought and Cast Iron Work. Importers of all classes of Machinery. Sole Agents for the celebrated "Valvoline" Cylinder and Machine Oil. Plans and Estimates supplied on application.

WE have always ON SALE Fire Bricks and Clay, Patent Linen Belting and Fasteners, Alimentative Compound, Seamless Flax Hose, Asbestos Packing, Millboard and Cement, Diamond and Silver Steel, Spring Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all kinds.

WORKS AND OFFICES:—MAZAGON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE ROYAL BLEND.

AS SUPPLIED TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
A GENUINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,

And undoubtedly the best Scotch Whisky in India. No puffing required. Send for a bottle and try for yourself.

THIS RARE OLD SCOTCH BLEND is distinguished by having a Bouquet as it fine old MATURED WINES which very few Scotch Whiskies in India can boast of.
Rs. 23-8 per dozen, Cash.
Apply to
THE GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes-street, Fort; and Cumballa Hill;
And all first class Clubs, Hotels and Dealers.

WILLIAM J. ESSAI.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a class dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the hands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals:—

In open Crysta face case.....	Rs. 25
In Hunting.....	,, 30
In Semi-hunting	,, 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case.....	,, 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

BERNARD, ASPLEN, & CO.,

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
ENGINEERING VALUERS, AND GENERAL BROKERS,
Byculla, Bombay.
Telephone No. 326, Adelphi Hotel.

Traction Engines on springs, with or without Cranes.	Cornish, Lancashire, Portable, (launch) and other Boilers.
Portable Engines.	Lathes, Planing Machines.
Semi-Portable Engines.	Shaping, Slotting, Drilling, Screwing, etc.
Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.	Pumps of all sizes and descriptions.
Horizontal Engines.	Centrifugal Pumps, by Gwynne and others.
Vertical Engines and Boilers.	Saw Benches, Band Saws for hand or steam power.
Horizontal Winding Engines.	Mortar Mills, all sizes.
Vertical Hoisting Engines and Boilers.	Corrugated Iron Sheets 6, 7, 8, and 9ft., lengths ready for delivery.
Compound Portable and Semi-Portable Engines.	Iron, all sizes ditto. ditto.
Compound Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.	Steel ,, ditto. ditto.
Compound Horizontal Fixed Engines.	Every description of Engineer's and Contractor's Plant ready for delivery.
High and Low Pressure Launch Engines.	

N.B.—Chief advantages of the Compound Portable and Semi-Portable—1st, by using steam of a high working pressure; 2nd, expanding the steam, so it is discharged very little above atmospheric pressure; 3rd, providing a sensitive governor acting on the expansion gear. The advantages thus gained by the employment of Compound Engines will at once be apparent.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING thought and labour are bestowed upon a speciality. It is, after great care and exceeding difficulty, crowned with success; when lo! immediately there arise swarms of imitations resembling the original closely enough to deceive the Public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. These imitators, not having, perhaps, the means, or the experience, or the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the Public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the semblance of such, and style these spurious productions the "original" or the "genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated Perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled the genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina!!

In 1864, for the first time, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos were introduced into India. After careful observation and constant practical experiment we discovered the qualities necessary for making this marvel of cheapness and excellence suitable for the Indian Climate. As soon as the necessary alterations and additions were made to these instruments, we caused an ivory medallion to be inserted over the name of the makers, and on this is stated that these Pianos are "Built expressly for the Indian Climate by order of C. Marcks and Co., Bombay and Poona." Without this we can guarantee none to be genuine.

The fame of these Pianos had scarcely gone abroad, when in came imitations promising everything, and leaving the unfortunate purchasers to find out the good qualities after purchase.

All who have tried our Pianos declare them perfection. We can guarantee Perfection only if the Instruments pass through our hands.

The most superb Pianos in outward appearance, interior construction, tone, touch, and repeating action can be seen at our Depot of

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos,
Opposite the University Clock Tower.

☞ See that you ask for, and more especially that you get, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos. We can guarantee no other genuine.

REVISED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. 1, East-street, POONA.

TO SPORTSMEN.

CHAS. LANCASTER, the maker of the celebrated SMOOTH OVAL-BORE RIFLES, has appointed Messrs. N. V. CURRANEE and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, his Agents and has forwarded to them the following weapons for sale:—

D. B. B. L. Express miniature Rifle, 360 bore, No. 4845, of the best quality with fittings, complete, in leather case ..... Rs. 1,135
D. B. B. L. Express Rifle, 500 bore, No. 5148, fittings, in leather case ,, 725
D. B. B. L. Hammerless Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5334, fittings, in case ,, 375
D. B. B. L. Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5338, do. do. ,, 400

THREE MEDALS were awarded to Mr. LANCASHTER at the recent CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,

LONDON,
AWARDED
NINETEEN GOLD MEDALS
FOR SUPERIOR QUALITY OF
WHOLE-FRUIT JAMS AND SOUPS,
BOTH IN WHITE GLASS.
BOTTLED FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES, PRESERVED FISH, POTTED MEATS, PATES, &c.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY

Have the following machinery in stock for immediate delivery:—

Contractor's Pumps, 2½ in. 3 in., and 4 in.
Manual Fire Engine for 22 men.
Lathes, 7½ in. centre, 8 ft. bed.
Slotting Machines 4 in. stroke.
Shaping Machines, 15 in. stroke, 8 ft. bed.
Planing Machines, 5 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft.
Radial Drilling Machines, 7 ft. arm.
Radial Pillar Drilling Machines.
Vertical Pillar Drilling Machines.
Double-geared Pillar Drilling Machines.
Steam Hammers, 10 cwts.
Baker's Combined Engine and Blower.
Punching and Shearing Machines.
Haley's Jacks, 15 tons.
Shank's Patent Portable Sugarcane Mills.
Belting (Cotton and Leather).
Easton Proctor & Co.'s 12 H. P. Horizontal Engine.

Robey and Co.'s Patent Thrashing Machine.
Do. Horizontal Fixed Engines, 14, 16 and 20 H. P.
Do. Patent Fixed Engine and Boiler combined, 12 and 16 H. P.
Do. Portable Engines, 8, 10 and 12 H. P.
Do. Patent Vertical Engine and Boiler combined, 8 H. P.
Gwynne's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, 12 in.
Roof Trusses, Wrought-iron, 60 ft. span.
Ornamental Iron Shed, 60 ft. span by 90 feet.
Special Light Draught Twin Screw Steam Launch, 8 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in., 18 in. draught, speed 9½ miles an hour.
Galvanised Iron Dust Cart.
Watering Cart.
Iron Night-soil Cart

FINLAY MUIR & CO.,
AGENTS.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET."

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that "GLENLIVET" is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY."

(The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

Net Per doz. Rs.		Net Per doz. Rs.
23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23
	Is a blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay.	
23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23
	Is rich, mellow, and soft to the palate.	
23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23
	Is a genuine and wholesome spirit.	
23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23
	Is recommended to all those who appreciate "a really good Whisky Peg."	
23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23
	Is always of uniform quality.	
23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23

Can be supplied to wholesale dealers, Messes, Clubs, and other large consumers to whom special rates for large quantities will be given on application to

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THE s.s. ST. ALBANS has ARRIVED from London and is discharging in Prince's Dock. Consignees of Cargo are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods at once.

Matches and other inflammable articles must be removed as the steamer discharges, failing which they will be exposed at Consignee's risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Consignees of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts are requested to send their boats alongside to receive them, otherwise they will be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

All chafed and damaged goods must be surveyed before removal. No claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Bombay, 4th September 1884.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

GIBSON TESTIMONIAL FUND.

IT is proposed to present a piece of Plate to Mr. GIBSON, M.P., for the University of Dublin as a mark of the high appreciation of his services generously rendered to so ably, fully and temperately bringing the many grievances of the Indian Medical Service before the House. Several Surgeons have subscribed Rs. 50 each for the purpose. Medical officers of the three Presidencies willing to contribute, are requested to send in their subscriptions to the GIBSON TESTIMONIAL FUND, to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

This advertisement will appear twice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE.....F. FROST.
MANAGERS .....TOWERS & BEVERLEY.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

SATURDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
OF THE
ROSA TOWERS
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY,
late of the
Principal Theatres of Australia.

On this occasion will be produced
(On a scale of magnificence hitherto unattempted in Bombay),
W. S. GILBERT'S
Entirely Original Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled
ENGAGED;
OR,
THE SCOTCH MARRIAGE.
(First produced at the HAYMARKET THEATRE, LONDON.)

Cheviot Hill—(A young man of property).....Mr. Frank Towers.
Belvawny—(his friend).....Mr. F.Beverley.
Mr. Symperson.....Mr. H. Asher.
Angus Macalister—(A Lowland peasant lad).....Mr. H. Wood.
Belinda Treherne.....Miss Rosa Towers.
Minnie—(Symperson's daughter).....Miss Katie Towers.
Miss Macfarlane—(A Lowland widow).....Mrs. F. Towers.
Maggie—(Her daughter, a Lowland lassie).....Miss Beatrice Lester.
Parker—(Minnie's maid).....Miss Helen James.

LITTLE ADDIE TOWERS,
The Infant Queen of Song.
Every evening.

Act 1.
Garden of a Cottage, near Gretna, on the Border between England and Scotland.

Acts 2 and 3.
Drawing-room in Symperson's House in London.

Three months' interval is supposed to elapse between acts 1 and 2.

Three days' interval is supposed to elapse between acts 2 and 3.

GORGEOUS NEW SCENERY
BY
M. FREYBERGER.
ELEGANT STAGE APPOINTMENTS.
BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES.
EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA.

The whole produced under the able Stage Management of
MR. FRANK TOWERS.

During the Evening
MDLLE. FRANZINI,
Champion Lady Bicyclist of the World,
will appear
In her marvellous and graceful performance on a
SILVER BICYCLE.

Acknowledged by the entire European and Colonial Press to be the most artistic and skilful manipulation ever attempted on this universal popular machine.

Business Manager, for F. Frost.....A. FIEDLER.

THE FANCY BAZAAR

IN AID OF
ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDORA,

WILL take place as usual on the 6th September, and will remain open for about a fortnight.

It will be held in the Convent.

STEAMER FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. SWORDSMAN will leave for Calcutta direct on THURSDAY, the 18th instant.

For freight and passage, apply to
ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

No. 57, Khoja Moholla, Mandvi, Bombay, 5th Sept. 1884.

SECOND-HAND DOG-CART by Stephens, in good order, for sale cheap. Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for DEBTS incurred by Mrs. A. W. PREM.

J. PREM.

27th August, 1884.

S.S. BRETTON HALL ARRIVED 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Prince's Dock, Chiefs or broken packages must be surveyed before removal, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwt. will be delivered into conveyances within 12 hrs allowed by rule, or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expenses.

EDWARD BATES & CO.

Bombay, 5th September, 1884.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, P. D. A., a FEMALE ELEPHANT named MAROO PEAREE will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commissariat Office, Poona, on MONDAY, the 15th September, 1884, at 12 noon, Madras time.

The animal will be sold conditionally, the highest bid being subject to approval of the Assistant Commissary General, Transport.

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

THE undersigned begs to announce to the public of Bombay and the Mofussil that he has REMOVED out of the OLDEST WATCH-REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENTS, that of the late Mr. JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, watch, clock, and chronometer maker, from 17, Meadow-street, to 11, Meadow-street, on the first floor of the house occupied by Cursetjee Cavasjee, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker. The patrons of the establishment are respectfully requested to send to the above address their orders, which will be neatly executed as in the time of his late father.

MUNCHERJEE MANECKJEE,
Grandson of late Jamsetjee Muncherjee, Watch-maker.
6th September, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the patrons of the establishment of Jamsetjee Muncherjee, Watch-maker, that the services of JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE DAVUR have been DISPENSED WITH from the 3rd of September, instant. Hereafter all the correspondence of the said establishment will be signed by the undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE MANECKJEE.
Grandson of late Jamsetjee Muncherjee, Watch-maker.
6th September, 1884.

THEATRICAL MAKE-UP SUNDRIES.

GREASE PAINTS,
Six colours in Tin Case.
Price Rs. 2-4.

MAKE-UP POWDERS IN TIN CASES,

BURNT CORK.	WHITENING.
DUTCH PINK.	RUDDY ROUGE.
PREPARED MONGOLIAN.	POWDERED ANTIMONY.
BLOOM OF ROSES.	BLANC DE PERLE.

JOINING PASTE FOR ATTACHING BALD FRONT OF WIGS TO FOREHEAD.

RUI MYSTERIEUX,
SUPERIOR HARE'S FEET,
Re. 1-0 each.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE, and other SKIN DISEASES in horses, dogs and cattle.
Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING,
for the prevention and cure of
BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.
Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls,	Condition Balls,
Tonic Balls,	Worm Balls,
Diuretic Balls.	Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment,	McDougall's Carbolic Ointment,
Leeming's Essence,	Elliman's Embrocation,
Calvert's Dog Soap,	Calvert's Soft Soap,
Naldire's Dog Soap,	Stevens' Ointment.

Clark's Hopplemenona.
Clark's Neurasthenipponskelesterizo.

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.
Relieving irritation, inflamation, all Kidney and similar Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba,"
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWSAGENTS,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

NEW BOOKS. Rs. a.

Flower and Weed; by Miss Braddon .....Re. 1-4 and	2 4
Bradshaw's Continental Guide, August	2 4

Army Lists—

Bengal (Quarterly)	2 0
Bombay, August	1 0
Hart's Annual, reduced to	6 0
Do. Quarterly	6 12
Belinda; by Maria Edgeworth	1 4
Absentee, The; by Maria Edgeworth	1 4
Adventures in Australia; by W. H. Kingston	1 4
Amenities of Literature; by J. Disraeli	3 4
Aunt Hepsy's Foundling; by L. Adams	1 4
Brace of Tarrow; by C. Gibbon	1 4
Chase of the Leviathan; by Mayne Reid	2 4
Crofton Boys; by H. Martineau	1 4
Decameron of Boccaccio (Morley's Library)	0 10
Diary of a Late Physician; by S. Warren	1 4
Every Boy's Annual, 1885	3 12
Feats on the Fiord; by H. Martineau	1 4
Grape from a Thorn; by James Payn	1 4
Kenelm Chillingly; by Lord Lytton (Caxton Edition)	3 4
London Journal, New Series, vol. 1	2 0
Lost Mountain, The; by Mayne Reid	2 4
Miscellanies of Literature; by J. Disraeli	3 4
Peasant and the Prince; by H. Martineau	1 4
Photography for Amateurs; by T. C. Hepworth	0 10
Pride and Prejudice; by Jane Austin	0 6
Prototype of Man; by C. Rochet	0 10
Sense and Sensibility; by Jane Austen	0 6
Settlers at Home; by H. Martineau	1 4
Stray Leaves from Supposed Diary of W. E. Gladstone	0 6
Tales from Chambers's Journal, No. 2	0 6
Ten Thousand a Year; by S. Warren	1 4
Triumph of Right	1 0
The Voice Musically and Medically Considered; by A Semple	0 10
Woman with Two Words; by S. Tytler	2 4

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Hand-book of Bee-keeping for India; by J. C. Douglas	1 4
Journal of Indian Art, No. 1	1 0
List of Agricultural Implements and Machines which have been experimented with and found efficient and useful in India; by E. C. Buck	0 8
Rough List of Indian Art Ware; by Babu T. N. Mukharji	0 8

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
☞ Telephone No. 30.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES from Rs. 50 and upwards. 10 per cent. discount for cash. Needles, annas 12 per dozen. Best Dewhurst's Cotton Rs. 1 a dozen. Reels, parts, needles, silk, cotton, thread, or oil sent by V. P. Post.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

A LADY going home is anxious to find a situation either as MAID or NURSE for her English Nurse whom she brought out but who does not wish to return to England. She is a good, staid girl and can cut out and make children's clothes, she has also been apprenticed to a dress-maker, and is a good hair dresser, age 24. Apply to Mrs. SAUNDERS, Riding Hall, Poona.

UNBREAKABLE WALL PLAQUES of sizes, from As. 8 to Rs. 2 each; also SPLASH SCREENS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 350 each.—KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a LADY or GENTLEMAN PIANIST Apply to O. B., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

POLO PONY FOR SALE, chestnut arab, to be seen at Bombay Livery Stable Company, Limited, Byculla.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.—Bells, Fountains, Model Pumps, Toys, Medical Coils, &c. Prices moderate.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

LAND FOR SALE, 11½ acres, adjoining Poona Railway Station and River, growing sugar-cane, good building site. Apply A., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE NEW MATERIAL Jarun cloth, universally worn! Latest patterns. Coat and vest, Rs. 7-4.—V. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-st.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition: quarts, Rs. 5-8 pints, Rs. 3-4. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

WANTED, D. B. B. L. GUN, complete. Apply X, Post Office, Ahmednagar.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GUINNESS STOUT, bottled by Robert Porter & Co., 1st Gold Medal Calcutta Exhibition. Quarts Rs. 6; Pints Rs. 3. Apply Ewart Latham & Co.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

APPLY to GREEN and READ, Apollo-bunder, for retail quantities of the Club Wines, Whisky, &c., imported by PHIPSON & Co.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived, Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Polissed Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c., a large and choice assortment.—Badham, Pile & Co., Limited.

WANTED, a competent ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly conversant with Mill accounts and a competent correspondence clerk. Apply with copies of testimonials to "N. G.," care of this paper.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £600,000 per annum.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT by a Mechanical and Civil Engineer, who has had 9 years' experience in Broadcloth and Cotton Factories, etc., both in America and England, and several years' experience on Rail ways in India. Apply to W. R. G. C., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash —PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT,
Recommended by PHYSICIANS.
Imitated by the Fraudulent.
It is, as its designation implies, an Invalid's Wine.
Price per 1 dozen bottles Rs. 26, CASH.
Buyers will do C. P. & Co. a favour if they will destroy the Labels on the bottles when emptying contents.
Bombay House, August, 1884.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.", care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Connaught Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's registered Office, No. 1, Forbes-street, on SATURDAY, the 6th September, 1884, at 5 p.m., for the following purposes:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to the 20th August, 1884.

2nd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th August, 1884.

FLIES AND BUGS,
BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Rats, Mice, Gophers, Chipmunks, Cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Girgaum, opposite the old Ice Factory, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished carved household furniture, best plated ware, glass and crockery, pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c. &c., the property of Dr. Pandoorung Gopal, proceeding to Poona, the same comprising rich glassware, crockeryware, best platedware, such as electroplated salver, tea pots, ice pitcher, butter pots, chamber and table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and richly carved household furniture, such as arms and without arm chairs, pier table and writing tables, side board, dumb waiter, whatnot, dining table, three pieces; conversation sofa, chiffonier, marble teapoys, kerosine oil, hanging lamps, four lights hanging argand lamp, by Tucker and Sons, pictures and oleograph in gilt frame, by the best artists, washing and dressing tables, dressing glasses, clock, gown presses, chest of drawers, towel horses, &c. Also dispensary, furniture and medicine bottles.

AT 2 P.M.

One horse.
One carriage.
The property on view 3 days before the sale, and catalogues will be published.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 6th September, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF 1,482 BAGS WHEAT AND GRAIN.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Carnac Bunder, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C. and in re Hajee Abdul Vyad Usman and Hajee Ebrahim Usman, carrying on business under the name and firm of Usan Vydina as general merchants, insolvents, landed ex s.s. Simla, W. V., 1,482 bags wheat and grain. Will be sold in convenient lots.

SALE OF SURPLUS RAFTERS, TEAK SCANTLING, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 7th inst., at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Chinchpoogly Road (near the Municipal Stables), in the compound of the E. D. Sassoon's New Mill, the following stock left in erecting the said Mill, consisting of large teak rafters, teak scantlings, planks, timber blocks, &c.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. have been instructed by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla Iron Works, Parel Road, to sell by Public Auction at their Metal Mart premises, on MONDAY, the 8th September 1884, at 2 P. M., the following sundry building materials, such as rafters, doors, windows, posts, tiles, &c., &c., sundry old corrugated iron sheets, chain, damaged crockeryware, pipes of various sizes, and a large quantity of wrought-iron scrap, cooking stoves, &c. &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 562 of 1880.

KESSOWJEE JADOWJI and another.....Plaintiffs,
vs.
VASUNJEE HARIDAS and others .....Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that on TUESDAY, the 9th day of September, 1884, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Receiver appointed in this suit and pursuant to the decretal order, dated the 10th day of January, 1884, the following valuable landed property at 4 p. m.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly consisting of three pieces, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Mango Senay-street, within the district of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7631 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 467, 483, and 492, and which said premises were conveyed to the parties of the house of Mr. Hurry Bhanjee, and partly by the said Mango Senay-street, on the south partly by the house of Mr. Jugguunath Gopall, and partly by the house of Mr. Framjee Sorabjee, on the east partly by the house of Mr. Jewraj Baloo, and partly by the house of Mr. Jaitha Hunsraj, and on the west by the ground formerly belonging to the European General Hospital, but now of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MULJEE BHOWANIDASS BARBHAYA, Esq., Solicitor for the Receiver, at his Office, No. 2, Hornby Row, or to Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, and NICHOLSON, Solicitors for the plaintiffs, at their office, No. 79, Meadow-street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 6th September, 1884.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY Co., Ld.

IN consequence of there being NO QUORUM of the Shareholders the meeting advertised for TODAY is POSTPONED till SATURDAY next, the 13th SEPTEMBER, at 4 p. m.

By order,
HARVEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
The Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 30th August, 1884.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company for the first half of 1884 will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby-row, on SATURDAY, the 6th September, 1884, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following and any other business that may be brought before it:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and profit and loss account for the said first half-year ended 30th June, 1884.

By Order of the Board,
For the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
D. M. PETIT, SONS, AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th August, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of PURE CLEAN TALLOW, as the Company may require, for twelve months, commencing 1st November next (estimated at 70 tons).

Tenders, sealed, and endorsed "Tender for Tallow," specifying the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Parel, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample, say 8 oz., must accompany each Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, which this amount will in the event of Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd September, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that DADABHOY HORMUSJEE MEHETER has CONTRACTED to SELL to KHATABAI, widow and HAJEE TYEB HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA, DADABHOY HORMUSJEE and RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY SETHNA, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of HAJEE ESMAIL HAJI HABIB, all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or building standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Mandvee Talpoora Bazar-street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and two square yards or thereabouts, registered in the rent roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 3225 and 4183, and under Collector's new No. 10084, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 80, and situated as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the said Kamatesepoora Bazar-street, on the west by the property of Rajana Lingoo, on the north by a road leading to the Kamatesepoora 8th Lane, and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

All persons having any claim or demand on the said property by way of any inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease or in any way howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Treacher's Building, Apollo-street, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; after which time the sale will be completed and all claims will be considered null and void.—Dated this 4th day of September, 1884.

MACFARLANE & EDGELOW.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1884-85 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,400
Total	5,400 khandis of 560 lbs. each

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,250
Central Division of Kanara	150
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	4,100 khandis of 560 lbs. each

2. No offer under Rs. (9) nine per khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depots on the roadsides in the forests, or Rs. (12) twelve if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta and Honawar bundars, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. (9) nine for the former and Rs. (11) eleven for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th October, 1884.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office S. C., Yellapur, 26th August, 1884.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FOURTH SESSIONS of the Peace and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Fowh and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 14th day of August, 1884.

DAVID WATSON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES.—We guarantee our Whiskies to be distilled from MALT only. They are pure, mild, agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils, and other impurities too often found in common raw grain spirits of inferior quality.

Rs. 24, 27 and 34 in cases of 1 dozen.
"Caledonia Blend" at Rs. 18 Nett Cash.
Breadalbane Highland at Rs. 20 Nett Cash.

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BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Champagne ..... Rs.	24 0	Rs. ..
Charles Heidsieck, Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ..... "	52 0	.. ..
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole ..... "	..	.. 58 0
Guiraud Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche. "	33 0	.. ..
Cuvee de Choix Champagne ..... "	48 0	.. ..
Dry Elite ..... "	48 0	.. 50 0
First Quality Dry ..... "	40 0	.. 43 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN
CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry ..... Rs.	33 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet Indie, very dry ..... "	37 0	" 39 0
Goldiack, extra ..... "	42 0	" 44 0

MOSELLE.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Josephshoefer (still) ..... Rs.	24 0	Rs. ..

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer ..... Rs.	..	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer ..... "	17 0	" 20 0
Geisenheimer ..... "	..	" 21 0
Leibfraumilch ..... "	..	" 25 0
Steinwein ..... "	22 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg ..... "	26 0	" 29 0
Rudesheimer ..... "	..	" 29 0
Marcobrunner ..... "	..	" 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg ..... "	36 0	" ..

From OTTO PFUMM, MAYENCE.

Moselblumchen ..... Rs.	15 0	Rs. 18 0
Niersteiner ..... "	..	" 18 0
Hochheimer ..... "	..	" 21 0
Braunebergen ..... "	18 0	" ..
Liebfraumilch ..... "	..	" 24 0
Herrngartsleir-Rosenberg ..... "	21 0	" ..
Rudesheimer ..... "	26 0	" ..
Obermonsheimer-Rosenberg ..... "	31 0	" 34 0
Steinberger ..... "	31 0	" 34 0
Johannisberger ..... "	37 0	" 40 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne ..... Rs.	19 0	..
From MESSRS. MUNSER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne ..... "	22 0	Rs. 25 0

MARSALA WINES.

Marsala Wine ..... Rs.	14 0	..
Do. do. Saperior ..... "	16 0	..

CLARETS.

From MESSRS H. & O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frauda ..... Rs.	14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons ..... "	17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville ..... "	20 0	.. ..
Chateau Lafitte ..... "	24 0	.. ..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc ..... Rs.	15 0	..
Cru de Barteyre ..... "	19 0	..
Chateau La Begorce ..... "	24 0	..

From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc ..... Rs.	11 0	Rs. ..
St. Estephe ..... "	13 ..	" 15 0
Haut Canon ..... "	14 0	" 17 0
Margaux ..... "	..	" 19 0

From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Estepho ..... Rs.	13 0	..
St Julien ..... "	28 0	..

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Ciaret ..... Rs.	12 0	..
Chateau Romer ..... "	17 0	..

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy ..... Rs.	22 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann ..... "	25 0	..
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Bolteau & Co. ..... "	30 0	..
Charles Lerroire very old Brandy ..... "	36 0	..

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay ..... Rs.	22 0	..
Chamberlin ..... "	28 0	..

WHISKY.

Bon Accord ..... Rs.	22 0	..
Finest Old Scotch Whisky ..... "	32 0	..
Thistle Blend Whisky ..... "	25 0	..

BEER.

	Per dos. pints.	
St. Pauli ..... Rs.	6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer ..... "	6 0	" 4 0
Lagerbier ..... "	5 0	" ..
Kaiser Beer ..... "	6 0	" 4 0
Export Beer ..... "	6 8	" ..

	Per dos. Imp. pints	
Romford Light Bitter Beer ..... "	6 0	Rs. 4 8
India Pale Ale ..... "	5 0	" 3 0

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters) ..... Rs.	36 0	Rs. ..
Finest Kummel ..... "	20 0	" ..
Italian Vermouth ..... "	18 0	" ..
Do. do. Superior ..... "	20 0	" ..
Do. do. Finest ..... "	31 0	" ..
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes) ..... "	..	" 6 0
Do. do. Pints ..... "	..	" 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters ..... "	14 0	" ..
Fortuna Caloric Punsch ..... "	15 0	" ..
Cherry Cordial ..... "	15 0	" ..

	Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit ..... Rs.	15 0
Fortuna Koruman Brendev

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 5.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Farran.)

STAY OF EXECUTION AS TO COSTS.

THAKERSEY DEWRAJ AND OTHERS *vs.* HURBHUM NURSEY AND OTHERS.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Boughton, on behalf of the defendants, moved for a rule nisi requiring the plaintiffs to show cause why stay of execution should not be granted so far as it effected the plaintiff's costs in this suit. Affidavits made by the defendants went to show that the plaintiffs were in insolvent circumstances. The defendants were willing to deposit the amount of the costs in one of the banks. If the costs were paid to the plaintiffs, there was no hope of recovering them in the event of the decree being reversed. The suit was heard for thirty-two days before Mr. Justice Scott, who gave a decree in favour of the plaintiffs and for the removal of the defendants from the office of trustees of the temple of Shri Anuntnathjee, and of the fund belonging thereto. Mr. Inverarity said the decree was against the equity and good conscience, and the defendants had filed an appeal from it.

Their lordships granted a rule *nisi*, with interim stay of execution.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

THE SONAPORE BURNING-GROUND.

SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY AND OTHERS *vs.* DORABJEE JEEVAJEE CHOKSI.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case to-day. The plaintiffs are the managing committee of the Hindoo burning and burial grounds, consisting of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I., the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Messrs Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., Lukhmidas Khemjee, Vizbhoocundas Atmaram, and others; and the defendant was lessee of certain premises on the grounds. The Hon. Mr. Farran, Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Janardhan Gopal, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for the defendant. Mr. Justice Hart said:—The plaintiffs in this case are the managing committee of the Bombay Hindu burning and burial-grounds at Sonapore. The defendant is the lessee of the plaintiffs, under an agreement in lease, dated 31st May, 1883, for the term of 5 years computed from 1st January, 1883, of certain premises at Sonapore, which he holds of them subject to the terms and conditions contained in the agreement. The material of these material to the present suit are those in clause 4:—"That the sum of Rs. 300 which is hereby agreed to be paid for the rent of the premises shall be paid monthly in advance before the 10th of each and every succeeding month without any abatement or deduction therefrom for rates, taxes or other costs and charges." Clause 5:—"That the lessee shall keep a sufficient supply of firewood at the aforesaid places or deposits to serve the purposes of cremation of at least one month's consumption, equal to Rs. 500 candies, in dry seasons, and of at least four months' consumption, equal to 2,000 candies, during the monsoon, and shall supply on demand the wants of persons that will attend the burning and burial grounds for the disposal of corpses with an adequate quantity of firewood at all times for as many corpses as may be brought to the said grounds for cremation. Such firewood shall be of the following kind or kinds only, that is to say, Goanese Dookut or Amlee, or either of them, but not of any other kind whatsoever. That the length of the logs supplied for the aforesaid purposes shall not in each particular case be less than the length of the corpse to be burnt." Clause 7:—"The lessees shall not charge for whatever firewood he shall supply as herein stated more than one rupee per candy at 28 Bombay maunds over the rate to be fixed by the secretaries, and in case of difference of opinion between them by the President, on the first day of each succeeding two months in the dry season and the monsoon on or before the 1st of July, such rate to be fixed upon due enquiry of the bunder rate of firewood of the kind and quality above described, and according to such bunder rate as may be quoted on that day." Clause 10:—"In case the lessee fails to pay the rent at the time specified, or commits a breach of any of the conditions above mentioned the lessors shall be at liberty to enter upon and dispossess the lessee of the ground and premises mentioned in the lease, and put an end to this lease and relet the premises with privilege of selling firewood as aforesaid to any other person or persons by public auction or private contract on account and at the risk of the lessee, and recover the loss, if any, together with a sum of Rs. 25 in respect of the breach of each of the 2nd conditions as liquidated damages. The plaintiffs after notice to quit and of the determination of his lease to the defendant, dated 19th May, 1883, seek to enforce the conditions as to forfeiture and damages by reason of alleged breaches of his agreement by the defendant in having subsequent to the 1st May charged Rs. 6 per candy for the firewood supplied by him, notwithstanding that he had notice on the day that the secretaries had fixed Rs. 4-6 as the bunder price, and he was consequently entitled under his agreement to charge Rs. 5-6 per candy only for the months of May and June. The defendant admits that the secretary did fix Rs. 4-6 as the bunder rate and for the rate at which he should charge on 1st May, and that he has charged Rs. 6 from that date to 9 a.m., on 22nd May, when he received notice of an injunction obtained by the plaintiff restraining him from charging more than Rs. 5-6 from which time he charged at that rate only. But the defendant contends that he was justified in the course which he adopted, because the rate fixed as the bunder rate by the Secretaries, Rs. 4-6 per candy, was not in fact the bunder rate of such wood as the defendant was bound to supply under the agreement, and there had been no due enquiry by the secretaries as to what was the bunder rate for such wood, and if there had been they would have found that it was Rs. 5, and not Rs. 4-6 per candy. The issues proposed at the hearing by defendant's counsel were accordingly framed, and the questions thus raised, and were as follows:—1st, whether on 1st May, 1884, the bunder rate of the fire wood in question was Rs. 5 per candy or Rs. 4-6 as alleged by plaintiffs, 2nd, whether the secretaries fixed Rs. 5-6 per candy as the proper rate to be charged by the defendant after making due enquiry at the bunder. 3rd, whether the defendant was justified in charging Rs. 6 per candy as contended in the 3rd paragraph of his written statement. 4th, whether the plaintiffs were justified in cancelling defendant's lease by their letter of 19th May, 1884. 5th whether the plaintiffs are entitled to any and what relief against the defendant. 6th whether the defendant is entitled to recover from the plaintiff Rs. 208-14-3 as damages claimed in the 6th paragraph of his written statement for obtaining without justification injunction restraining the defendant from charging more than Rs. 5-6 per candy during the months of May and June. To these plaintiffs' counsel added an issue. 7th. Whether the 1st issue is relevant. But in opening the defendant's case, Mr. Budroodin contended that inasmuch as the plaintiffs had accepted payment of rent in advance from the defendant on 12th May for the whole month of May, they must be held to have waived any breach during the month of May, and as none was alleged subsequent to the 21st May, they could not now enforce the forfeiture even assuming a breach in May. As this question goes to the root of the plaintiffs' claim to enforce the forfeiture which is in fact the gist of the action, I will consider it first, though it is not raised in the correspondence, nor by the written statement or the issues. There can, of course, be no doubt that, where there has been waiver of a breach entitling forfeiture, the party who, but for the waiver, could have been entitled to enforce the forfeiture, cannot, after waiving the breach, insist upon the forfeiture. I think, too, that from the acceptance of rent might rightly be presumed a waiver of breaches as had then actually been committed, and were known to the party entitled to enforce forfeiture but choosing to accept the rent. I do not, however, think such waiver could be held to extend to a breach not then committed, or in the case of a continuing or repeated breach, beyond the time of the acceptance of the rent. In the present case, by special agreement between the parties the rent was payable in advance and became due by the 10th of each month. By clause 10 the lessors are entitled to enforce forfeiture, not only on failure to pay rent at the time stipulated but in case of breach by the lessee of any of the conditions of the lease. If Mr. Budrudin's contention be correct, this provision is meaningless, for the lessee, by only doing that which by his lease he is bound to do in respect of the rent alone, viz., paying it in advance for the whole month would avoid forfeiture in respect of the breach of any other condition committed during the month. This, I cannot think to have been the intention of the parties or a sensible construction of the terms of the agreement. The case of Norwood (4 H. and N. 512) is not exactly with the present because there the rent was payable in advance and the acceptance re-establishing the waiver was of rent due before the end of a continuing I think the case in point as showing Martin, B., at p. 516, "that a receipt as a waiver of a forfeiture must at due on a day after the forfeiture . . . We ought to endeavour not consequences to be given to acts intended to follow from them." the rent due under the agreement received on the 12th. Granted as a waiver of any forfeiture think it does not so operate ture incurred after the 12th 's own admission, he sold Rs. 6 per candy. If there- each of the conditions of between 12th and 22nd sufficient to entitle the k, therefore, the pre- suit must be decided defendant admits the secretaries and May. But he de- nding on him. I show that the to be entitled to tetaries were at under the defendant rate as the r to be the d quality y. What from the Div. 400), cate of a to the extras, price ement nline

what were extras, and therefore his certificate was conclusive on that point also. The case of Scott *vs.* the Corporation of Liverpool (3 De G. and J. 334) shows, I think, that where the parties to a contract have bound themselves to accept the decision of a third party as to the rate of payment, neither of them can afterwards say that he is entitled to pay or to be paid, not at the rate which that third party may fix, but in the words of the Lord Chancellor's judgment in that case, "at the rate which some other forum may think right." In the present case it is not suggested that there has been any collusion between the secretaries and the plaintiffs. It so happens that the secretaries are themselves two of the plaintiffs, but no point was made of this in argument, and the principle seems to me to be the same whether or not from the accidents of the case the secretaries are found among the plaintiffs, for *qua* secretaries they are persons distinct from the body of the members of the managing committee, in which character it is that their names appear on the record as plaintiffs'. Nor has any fraud, misconduct, or unfair bias been shown in the secretaries in fixing the rate they did as the bunder rate. *Prima facie*, therefore, I think, the rate which they fixed would certainly be binding on both the parties to the agreement and if the defendant wishes to contend that it is not, he must show that it was arrived at either without any enquiry, or without due enquiry, as to what the bunder rate. In this sense, then I think, the fact as to what was the bunder rate is relevant. For if it were shown that every dealer at the bunder charged one rate, and the secretaries fixed another, preposterously different from it, an almost irrebuttable presumption would arise that the secretaries had not made due enquiry as to the bunder rate. But the question whether or not some, or even a majority, of the dealers at the bunder charged a price slightly higher than that fixed by the secretaries as the bunder rate for the same sort of wood would be irrelevant if the secretaries arrived at their rate after reasonably diligent enquiry of persons from whom they might reasonably expect to get correct information. What the secretaries appear to have done was this. On 29th April they sent their clerk to make enquiries as to the ruling rate at the bunder of Goa dukats such as the defendant had been in the habit of supplying, averaging from 4½ to 5½ feet, in length. He made inquiries of the firms of Bhimji Jivraji Premji Narron, and Luckmidas Amirchand, all large dealers in firewood. Two members of the first named firm also waited on one of the secretaries Harichand Sadashiv with their books. From the information so procured, this gentleman concluded the bunder rate for Goa dukats averaging 4½ to 5½ feet in length was from Rs. 4-4 to 4-6 per candy. He accordingly drafted and signed the memo, fixing the rate to be charged by the defendants based on the highest of the bunder rates as ascertained as aforesaid, and sent it to his colleague for signature, who in the meantime had made independent enquiries of fourth dealer, Sitaram Bhikaji, and being satisfied that the rate proposed by Harichund was a fair one, affixed his signature also to the memo., which on 1st May was posted at the burning ground in the usual manner as the notification by the secretaries of the rate according to which defendant was entitled to charge. In these circumstances I think it is impossible to contend there was no inquiry by the joint secretaries as to the bunder rates. Mr. Budroodin contended that there was none in regard to the wood the defendant had to supply, because, as by agreement he was allowed long enough to cover any corpse, the secretaries should not have limited their enquiries to the price of wood of such length as the defendant was actually in the habit of supplying, but should have considered the length he was liable to be called upon to supply. As to this, I think the principle laid down in Richards *vs.* May, might not inaptly be applied, and as there the surveyor was impliedly empowered to declare what were the extras contemplated by that agreement, so here the secretaries were impliedly empowered to determine what that average length of wood satisfied the terms of this agreement which specifies none particular. But apart from this, it appears that the parties had already put their construction on the terms of the contract, for the defendant had been in the habit of supplying without objection wood of a certain average length. I do not think, therefore, he can now object to a price calculated on the basis of that length on the ground that he is bound to supply longer. Then it was contended that there had been no such enquiry as contemplated by the agreement, because the secretaries had not conducted the enquiries in person and together. As an objection to the award of arbitrators this might have some weight. But I do not think in this case the secretaries can correctly be called arbitrators, in the sense in which the word is generally understood. They are rather appraisers, or valuers, who have to fix approximately a fair price according to what they understand to be the current rates for the purpose of preventing any dispute arising, than arbitrators, who decide on evidence a question referred to them after a dispute has arisen between the parties. I can find nothing in the agreement which leads me to suppose that it was the intention of the parties that the secretaries should not conduct their enquiries through their clerk, or that they should be bound to conduct them together. I apprehend they would have discharged their duties if they concurred in fixing a price after such enquiries as a reasonable, intelligent, and careful man would make. The question then resolves itself into this—does the defendant succeed in showing that the enquiries which the secretaries made in respect of the enquiries were incompetent by the agreement? I do not think he does. Even supposing he were to show that the result at which they arrived was incorrect, still, I think, as between himself and the plaintiffs, he is not entitled to say that it was arrived at after due enquiry. It is contended this was not a due enquiry, because it was made on the 29th April and not on 1st May, and because the persons of whom it was made were not the agents of the defendant. As to the first objection it is to be noticed that price to be fixed on the 1st May must be previously asserted. In this case it is not shown that any appreciable rise took place in the market between 29th April and 1st May, or that it was then the price fixed on the 1st May was the highest as certified in the enquiries made on 29th April. As to the second objection, it is hard to see of whom enquiries at the price of timber at the bunder could better be made than of the leading timber merchants at the bunder. In one sense, of course, they may all be said to be rivals, not only of the defendant, but of each other. But that any of the firms of which the enquiries in this particular contract is, I think, distinctively disproved. On the other hand, not only these, but the dealers whom the defendant called to support his case, show, I think, that for Goa dukats of the length usually supplied by the defendant viz. from 4½ to 5½ feet, the price of Rs 4-6 per candy was a very fair approximation to the rate ruling at the bunder about the 1st May; for the higher prices quoted by defendants witnesses were for longer wood. The 1st and 7th issue I record no finding, because, though I think the first is not necessarily irrelevant yet I consider it relevant only in so far as it affects the question whether the secretaries made due enquiries, and this question, in the present case, can answer without determining what was in fact the bunder rate. The 2nd issue I find in the affirmative and for the plaintiffs, the 3rd in the negative and for the plaintiffs, the 4th in the affirmative and for the plaintiffs, the 5th in the negative and for the plaintiffs. On the 5thissue, I find the plaintiffs are entitled to the relief prayed in paras. (1) and (2) of the prayer of the plaintiff. The term for which the injunction is prayed in para. (3) of the prayer has already expired, and I have no evidence on which I can assess the damages prayed in para. (4) of the prayer, for not only is there nothing to show the number of corpses burnt between 19th and 22nd May, but there is nothing to show either what was the total amount of wood used in burning the total amount of corpses shown to have been brought to the grounds between the 1st and 22nd May nor was the amount of wood used for the cremation of each such corpse, and Mr. Farran admitted that he could not insist upon the full penal amount of Rs 25 in the case of each corpse, which the agreement provides as liquidated damages in respect of each breach. The plaintiffs must also have their costs of the suit.

THE GENERAL'S WARD.

GENERAL BIDDULPH sat back in his chair looking the picture of misery while his currie was growing cold and his henchman and trusted servant Scott was amazed and a little alarmed at such extraordinary proceedings. The cause of all this was a letter with a foreign postmark held feebly in the General's hand. It was briefly, nay, tersely, written.

"—th Hussars, Delhi, May 10th, 18—

"Dear Dick,—Just received your last letter; many thanks for the budget of papers you were sent: they are most acceptable. Am anything but well, and much worried. Will you do me a favour? My girl is anxious to see England; it is simply impossible for me to get leave for the next two years, and as that state of affairs does not please her, she has determined to start off by herself. Of course she will have proper chaperonage from here, and bring her own people, but I thought you would do me a turn for 'auld lang syne,' and look after her. It seems altogether a most unorthodox arrangement, but she is a young woman with a will, and you know my old maxim, 'Anything for a quiet life.' She will arrive, I expect, soon after you get this, and will go first to Clarges Street with the lady who is taking care of her.—With much gratitude and remembrances to the old set, ever, dear Dick, your affectionate friend,

"DRUCE DALY.

"P.S.—Enclosed find draft on my bankers for any expense she may incur. Dessa is just nineteen."

It certainly was an alarming prospect to a bachelor. A young girl, untrammelled, untaught, to be thus thrown on his hands! The General felt as if an eclipse had suddenly darkened the sunshine of his life, as if some heavy veil were dropped over the bright vista of the future. To have his days tormented by the whims and fancies of a little minx, his social joys disturbed for ever by a young savage from the Tower to Madame Tussaud's—the thought was terrible. The General woke from his dream of horror, and looked gloomily at Scott.

"Eh, what, Scott? breakfast? No. I think I shall stroll round to the club; I have had some troublesome news."

Scott silently brought the immaculate hat, stick, and gloves, and stood by while his master rearranged his locks and adjusted his hat.

"After all," he mused, as he walked along, "Daly used to be the best fellow in the world years ago; who knows if she may not take after him? I shall look her up in the mornings, trot her about to one or two places, and then I shall have done my duty. It is just like Druce Daly"—his wrath was rising again—"to put a man of my position, a bachelor, in such an awkward fix; but he always was the most careless and shiftless man possible. Wonder is how he ever married and had a daughter. Let me see, whom the deuce did he marry?"

Back into the far past fled his memory; but although he thought and thought, he could not recall the mother of the girl who was coming to plague his life.

"I must ask Godwin," he determined; "he is sure to know. Deuce take it, why on earth am I to be troubled with another man's worries? Why did the mother die? Why did Daly marry and have a daughter?"

His railings at Fate were interrupted by a hearty "good-morning" from a hale-looking man, as he entered the club and sat down at the same table, whereon was laid a dainty breakfast.

"Good-morning, Godwin," he replied gloomily, not even trying to catch a glimpse of his reflection in the mirror opposite, a sure sign he was greatly disturbed.

"Have some breakfast?"

"Thanks."

"Why, hang it all, man, you look quite worried! Anything wrong?" asked Colonel Godwin, in an interval of hearty eating.

"Yes," laconically; and then he unburdened his mind to his friend.

Colonel Godwin looked amused. "Well I don't see anything very terrible in all this," he said, with a twinkle in his eye: "you are fond enough of women as a rule, why should you object to this one?"

"This is a very different case," said the General testily. "I admire women, it is useless to deny it, but I like them cultivated, refined, gentle, not raw untaught savages as this young female is sure to be. Then it is the greatest bore on earth to be tied and bound by the whims of a girl in her teens, who will lead me a life of horror before she is done. Want to eat penny ices in the street, or some such thing!"

The other laughed heartily. "I suppose having girls of one's own makes all the difference: I don't mind their chatter and fun; it is rather pleasant than otherwise. If this young woman is anything like her mother was, she ought to be the most charming creature in the world."

"The very thing I wanted to ask you," exclaimed General Biddulph. "Whom did Daly marry?"

"She was the only daughter of Brunc—you remember him out in Cashmere. It must be, let me see," continued Colonel Godwin, leaning back in his chair and musing—"it must be about twenty or twenty-one years ago since I saw her. She was the most lovely girl, with a face like an angel's."

The General's countenance brightened.

"Daly fell a hopeless victim, and in return I think she loved him passionately. He was nearly distraught when she died. Yes, it must be just the age her mother was when I first met her."

The General's hand stole unconsciously to his gray moustache. "And you say Mrs. Daly was very lovely?" he asked, glancing for the first time at the mirror; the realized had certainly refreshed him.

"Very!" emphatically.

"Ah, well, perhaps it may not be so bad. Druce Daly was a good-looking chap."

"He was, indeed," responded Colonel Godwin. "Let me know when this girl arrives; I should like to see her, so I am sure would my wife. If she gets beyond control, pack her off to Combewall to play with my girls."

"Thanks. Are you going to Spencer's? I will come with you; I must speak to him about my new mine."

Somehow the news crept out. When General Biddulph took his stroll in the Park a few days later, he was greeted by sly hints and tender inquiries after his ward. Fair faces beamed on him, and many a dowager thought it her duty to take the young stranger in hand and show her life. He began to shine with a reflected glory. Miss Daly, according to Colonel Godwin's authority, must be a beauty, and this was gently whispered—it was well known Druce Daly had dollars collected in goodly numbers. The ne'er-do-wells and out-of-pocket young men exhibited an extraordinary consideration for the General's welfare.

Now that the actual moment was approaching when the fair face would beam with the much thought-of, much-talked-of ward, he found himself actually nervous and excited. Scott, who had received the news with stolid silence, gazed with astonishment at the spectacle of his master, fidgeting incessantly, now at the window, now at the armchair, like the veriest schoolboy. The General's mind during these unusual migrations presented a brilliant panorama of future success. He saw a vista of long social triumphs in which he figured largely. At any rate, he was sure of one certain of: she would be young. With life's spring dawning on her cheek, how could she be aught but charming? It is wonderful how a man like the General, who had seen years and years and no much experience, could have made this mistake. His wishes in this case were father to the picture and he ended by starting to welcome the traveller with the personification of female loveliness before his eye.

He knocked briskly at the door in Clarges Street, and smiled benignly on the man who opened it and preceded him up-stairs. The room was empty; but there was startling chattering and sounds of voices, loud and almost discordant. The General shivered. Could these be one of those female rows he had heard of? Surely not. It was apparent to the meanest intelligence that some scene was proceeding. He grew nervous. Rows and disturbances were at all times appalling. After a few moments the voices dropped, and he let his eyes wander round the room. In one corner a huge travelling-case, with labels all over it; masses of wraps in bright red, a bear-skin rug, and an unmistakable Scotch plaid, were tossed unheeded on the floor, while parcels and small boxes were strewn around in the widest profusion. The hands of the clock moved slowly on. Waiting is always annoying, now it was most provoking. But just as he was debating whether to go or stay, the door of the inner room was opened, and a pale, fair, faded woman of about forty made her appearance. The General advanced with a low bow.

"How do you do, General Biddulph?" she said, in languid tones, extending a thin delicate hand. "I am so sorry to keep you waiting, but I was detained by Dessa" (sighing faintly). The General hastened to push an easy-chair forward. "I am really quite glad you have come, continued Mrs. Comyns, sinking into the chair, and drawing the shawl closely round her; "I am so nervous beyond measure."

"Are you alluding to Miss Daly?" asked the General hastily.

"Yes," signed the lady. "Out of friendship to Major Daly I undertook the charge of his daughter; but I was totally unprepared for her wild tempers and ways."

"She is high spirited?" he suggested feebly.

"Very, Mrs. Comyns replied dryly. "My health is so bad I am quite incompetent to manage her."

"May I not see her?" asked the General, after a pause.

"She will be here in a moment. I daresay you heard some sounds of quarrelling when you came in. Yes, I thought so; that was Dessa giving her ayah a lesson—in fact, pulling out the poor creature's hair in handfuls." The General uttered an exclamation of dismay. "I really ought to let you know what she is," the lady continued, holding out her hands to the fire, though to him the room was insufferably hot, "unless you are prepared; perhaps you are. Has Major Daly told you anything about her?"

The General was reluctantly compelled to reply in the negative.

"Just as I expected; he is far too lazy to do anything of the kind. Her own opinion is that he is not delighted to get rid of her for a time. I am not surprised."

"But she is so beautiful?" said the General apologetically, for the picture of his visionary ward rising clearly before him.

Mrs. Comyns turned her head aside. "She is a trifle dark," was her reply; and somehow the General traced suppressed merriment in her tones.

"She is a brunette, then?" he asked anxiously.

Mrs. Comyns laughed softly. "My dear General Biddulph," she said, looking at him for one moment "I see you are not yet conversant with the state of things. May I ask if you remember the late Mrs. Daly?"

"I have no personal recollection, certainly; but I know her to have been a beautiful and amiable woman," he returned promptly.

"That was the first wife; I mean the second."

"The second!" repeated the General blankly.

"It is a most extraordinary story. Major Daly, in one of his eccentric moods, wandered up country, fell ill, and was carefully nursed and tended by a native woman of inferior rank. With zeal worthy a better cause, Major Daly sought her out when he recovered, and he married her."

Mrs. Comyns's low voice died away. The General stood silent as a statue. "Then this girl," he said at length, "is—is—"

"Black," observed Mrs. Comyns—"black as your hat or the chimney." A sound of rapid movement came from the inner room, the door was flung open, and before the General had time to recover himself a girl stood in the opening. "Ah, here is Dessa. Dessa, this is your guardian; come and shake hands with him."

Speechless with astonishment and vexation, the poor man gazed with horror on the figure before him. Squat, short, dressed in the most unearthly garb, with huge gold rings dancing in her black ears, and innumerable silver bangles shining on her dusky arms, stood the beauty of his dreams, the heiress, his ward. He advanced feebly with outstretched hand. The girl's face expanded into a broad grin, her white even teeth gleaming like pearls in their ebony setting.

"She is shy," said Mrs. Comyns, with a smile still hovering round the corners of her mouth. "You will be better friends by-and by."

Murmuring some incoherent farewell, the General seized his hat, and hastily made his escape from the room, down the stairs, and out of the house. He strode home overwhelmed with the horrible discovery. Mortification, anger, and vexed pride surged in his heart, and he longed at that moment for Major Daly's head, that he might have relieved his overcharged feelings. He would be the laughing-stock of the season. After so much anticipation. what a result! He passed the evening alone, he could not face the club, and sought his pillow a much depressed and annoyed man.

As he sat at breakfast the next morning, carefully studying his Bradshaw preparatory to taking flight, Scott entered, marched up to his side, and tendered a tray with a card upon it. The General took it up mechanically. "Miss Daly." He dropped the innocent pasteboard as if it had been a scorpion.

"I am engaged, Scott," he gasped, leaning back in his chair aghast. "Say very sorry but—"

"Beg pardon, General; the young lady was most anxious to see you."

The General groaned. "Show her in." He turned savagely to his Bradshaw. What was he to say to the blackamoor when she appeared? He could not submit to be hunted down in this way. She must be made to understand clearly that he would have nothing to do with her, and to-night he would start for Paris *en route* for some place, the further from England the better.

The door opened. He shut the book nervously. The apparition of the night before loomed in the doorway. He turned cold; it was worse by daylight than in the evening gloom. He shut his eyes for one second, and when he opened them again they fell on the sweetest fairest face it had ever been his lot to see. Before he could recover his surprise the owner of the face was speaking.

"General Biddulph," she said hesitatingly, "please forgive me for disturbing you so early, but I could not rest until I had seen you and apologised for my nonsensical rudeness last night."

The General looked mystified. "To whom have I the pleasure of speaking?" he asked hurriedly.

"I am Dessa Daly."

"Miss Daly! But surely—I—that is—"

"Please let me explain all," said Miss Daly quickly, her pretty face suffused with blushes. "I scarcely know how to begin. I—when we landed yesterday, some people, friends of Mrs. Comyns, met her, and when they were gone I learnt from her that there was a little excitement about me, and it was very foolish of them—they wished to see what I was like. They told her you knew nothing about me, and a spirit of mischief entering our heads, we determined to play a little joke on you, and pass off Sunda here," drawing the smiling black maid forward, "as me. It was very, very wrong, but I hope you will forgive us."

The General drew himself up stiffly, and looked decidedly grim.

"I don't know what papa would say if he knew how shockingly I had treated his old friend," continued the culprit, her pretty head drooping gracefully; "but I hope—I *do* hope you will forgive me."

The General thawed. He took the little hand outstretched and pressed it warmly.

"Who could resist such a pleader?" he replied gallantly, the vision of loveliness before him dispelling all his wrath. "But—then you were not—sold ing—your maid last night?"

"No—no," laughed the girl gaily; "that was part of my plot. I wanted you to think I was the most horrible creature in the world. Sunda acted that scene all alone for your benefit."

"She was most successful," said the General dryly, "but I will be even with you yet, Miss Dessa, for the trick you have played on me. I might have known Druce Daly's daughter would have a good spice of mischief in her constitution. It is just the sort of thing your father delighted to do when we were boys together."

Dessa lifted her deep gray eyes to his. "Then you have forgiven me?" she said softly.

"Now—for ever—always!"

The General's ward was a great success.—*The World.*

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

MR. H. J. SCOTT, Commissioner for South Australia at the Calcutta Exhibition, delivered a lecture at the South Australian Chamber of Manufactures recently on the subject of "Indian Industries," in the course of which he said:—I had the pleasure through my friend Mr. Mehta, of Calcutta, to examine some of the work done at the Empress of India Cotton-spinning Mills, Calcutta, and can say from experience in Manchester and elsewhere that natives of India can manipulate the cotton in its raw state and manufacture it equal to that from the best Lancashire mills, and without any of the adulteration practised here. That neither can nor cotton will ever become a staple growth in the southern part of South Australia, however much it will and can do in our Northern Territory. When the time comes for it to be a recognised industry then that part of South Australia will have become an independent colony governed from its own capital city, and entering into our calculations as a part of the empire of Australia. In the meantime we of South Australia can enter upon a new industry that requires no special skill to work successfully, and that will become an undoubted aid to our farmers in the competition they now are compelled to submit to in the great staple industry of wheat growing—I refer to that of jute growing, and the manufacture of sacks, gunnybags, clothes, &c. That jute will grow in Australia is fully assured. Dr. Schomburgk has some of it growing in the Botanic Gardens at the present time, and the opinion of all the practical men who saw the specimens of flax from the Barossa Flax Milling Company is that the country that could grow flax like that exhibited at the Calcutta Exhibition can grow splendid jute. Fortunately for me I made the acquaintance of a gentleman in Calcutta who had been commissioned by the Government of Bengal to enquire into the growth and production of jute in Bengal, and he presented me with a copy of his report from which I take the statements made, and what is that jute can and does grow on any kind of land. Babu Hem Chunder Kerr says that in a country so diversified it is to be expected that the quality and character of jute grown in each jute plant is grown should vary considerably in different parts. High lands, low lands, dry lands, and humid lands are all more or less cultivated with jute, and that in the Sunderbuns, where the lands are impregnated with salt, jute grows most luxuriantly. There is no special soil required for its cultivation; the labour of sowing comes in opportunely at a time when the South Australian farmer is at liberty, having finished sowing his wheat, and the reaping and retting follows immediately after the wheat crop is harvested. It may well be undertaken by our farmers as it costs nothing for implements, the same tools used in the husbandry of wheat are required for jute growing. The seed is sown broadcast on a clear sunny day and covered over with a thin crust of earth, no extra labour is required to look after it until flowering, when it is generally cut down near the ground, if the plant is cut before flowering the fibre is weak and poor; but if the cutting be delayed until the seed-pods have formed the fibre is harsh and wanting in gloss although heavier and stronger than the plant cut in flower. When the crop has been collected the plants are stacked in the field for two or three days until the leaves have dropped off, and they are then thrown in water until the bark is loosened and the fibre becomes soft, a little labour is then required to separate the fibre from the inside stalk after which it is washed in water and dried in the sun and is ready for the market in a few days. There is a large market ready for it in our own colonies. Last year India sent to Australia raw jute and manufactured bags to the value of £632,469. If we have the production of jute in South Australia successfully introduced the raw jute can be sent to the Dundee market to be worked up ready with mills of our own to manufacture it into cloths and bags. The export of jute from Bengal last year amounted to the enormous quantity of 6,91,868 *tons*, the value of which was utilised in the manufacture of paper. One of the essayists on new industries, to whom a prize was awarded by the Chamber of Manufactures in February last, referring to the cultivation of fibres in South Australia for paper manufacturing, said there would be no need for the cultivation of special fibres for that purpose, if we had jute grown successfully here. This little matter only shows that the introduction of one new industry leads to something else arising from it. Another industry in India can also be introduced here, as an aid to our farmers. It was well said by Mr. Buck, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue and Agriculture in India, that tobacco-growing was one of the great industries carried on by the ryot. There, every farmer, if you prefer to call them by the name of ryot or cultivator, has his little bit of ground upon which tobacco for his own and his friends' use is grown and something left over for export. There was exported from India to the amount of £180,000 last year and as every one except Parsees amongst the millions of India is a smoker, it says something for the extraordinary strides that import trade has taken in India during the last few years, and the undoubted fact that the people of India have by their supplies to the London market very materially helped to lower the rates for wheat to the present unremunerative prices, and although their production is not so great as that of the United States, yet the consumption by the population is so very small that relatively they are more to be feared than our bread-eating friends in America. I do not mean to say that under certain circumstances the consumption of wheat by natives for food will not increase in India, but where a country is already provided with grain products for its own consumption there is little likelihood of natives turning to wheat, which cannot be used with their ghee and vegetable curries in the same manner as their great staple food—rice—and although some of the different castes use wheat, yet it is in quantities so limited as to have no practical effect on the production. No doubt as the natives become individually richer their habits will become more luxurious and they will use more bread and eat more sweetmeats made of flour and sugar; but as they become richer the area of production in India will have been extended and if the ratio of production during the last five years is maintained, we shall have either a diminished production in Australia or prices at a very low rate. A very interesting report was issued by the Secretary of State for India. It consisted of a comparative analysis of all the wheats of the world in competition with Indian, and the results of the comparison with Australian is that the picked sample of Indian gave a return of 77·95 per cent. of flour against 75·8 per cent. from Australian wheat of an average quality. This no doubt makes it more profitable to the miller and flour merchant to weight purchase Indian if they get greater results in flour, but there is an enormous difference in the value of its constituent parts. Gluten, the very life-giving, health-sustaining power contained in the grain, is present in quantity in Australian wheat nearly two and a half times as great as the Indian. The figures are—Indian 10·4, Australian 40·8, or, in plain words, one pound of Australian flour contains as much nutriment as two and a half (2½) pounds of flour from the very best Indian wheat. Within five years the export rose from under half a million a year to upwards of seven million pounds worth in 1882, and I believe that for the year ending March 31, 1884, the total exports have exceeded ten millions sterling. A writer on Indian industries, Major-General Fulton, gives it as his opinion that India cannot grow wheat and deliver it in the London market at 40s. a quarter—that, however, is a fallacy upon which we must not lean. It is an incontestable fact, proved by the telegrams in the daily papers for some time past, showing the quotations for the best Australian wheat under 40s., and I am informed that the best white wheat known as "Pissi," a sample of which is on the table before you, was sold in the London market at 37s. when ours was quoted at 41s. 6d. I was fortunate to meet Mr. Davies, the Assistant Traffic Manager of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, when he was returning home through Adelaide a few days ago, and in conversation with him he mentioned that the railway with which he is connected carried cereals, &c., at the rate of one-seventh of a pie per maund per mile, or plainly from Lahore to Karachi, a distance of over 800 miles, wheat was carried for less than 6s. a quarter. The argument of Major-General Fulton is based upon the supposed excessive charges for conveyance to the seaboard; but these rates are now shown to be very much cheaper than railway charges in South Australia, and the supposed disadvantage of a near seaboard is dispelled by this fact. The average prime cost of growing wheat in the Punjab amounts to 12s. a quarter of 480 lb., to that add cost of carriage to the port of Karachi, 6s. cleaning, bagging, porterage, and sundries, and freight to London and merchant's profits, and it will be seen at once that Indian wheat can very profitably be sold at 40s. a quarter. In passing through the country I see a ryot or cultivator following his pair of small bullocks, with the beam of a wooden plough in his hand, stirring up the earth and sowing the seed at one and the same time, but this poor miserable wretch is a better farmer of this than the farmers in South Australia, because that he grows enough products for the use of his own household and some for export. There is nothing used in his family that he has to purchase in the village if it can be grown on his land, and a series of crops occupy his attention all the year round. Every day brings him in something of profit be it ever so little. If the drought comes to dry up the milk in his wheat he has his pulse, millet, grain, or rice to fall back upon, and enough tobacco grown on his own land to supply his wants during the year, and this is what I would like to see in South Australia—our farmers following the example of that despised native, and having something more than wheat growing from which to be realised. The

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows the same proportion of reserve to liabilities as the previous week, and rates of discount in the outside market are quoted unchanged. Consols remain at 100⅞ and French Rentes in Paris at 106¼. The 3½ per cent. Indian sterling loan is quoted ⅛ higher at 106⅜ ex-div., but Rupee Paper shows a decline of ⅛ in 4 and 1-16 in 4½ per cent. Mercantile Bank shares are £1 lower at £19.

Linseed comes 3d. per quarter higher for Bombay to arrive, but other items in General Produce are without change.

Cotton still tends upward. In Liverpool yesterday the tone at the close was firm, Surats firmer, the day's sales being estimated at 12,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. Ready quotations show no alteration, but American arrivals are 1-32d. to 3-64d. up. In New York 10⅛ cents. continues for the spot rates, but futures are 3 points higher at 10·60 cents. for January. The receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1884	1883	1882
Thursday's Receipts	3,000	5,000	4,500
Total Since 1st Sept.	11,000	22,000	18,500

The tone of the market here continues very firm with more enquiry for old cotton for export. Purchases to the extent of about 1,000 bales are reported yesterday and to-day comprising Karinja barely good at Rs. 182, good Westerns at Rs. 164, and Fully good Bhownugger at Rs. 190 per candy. In New Crop for future delivery we hear of no actual business, but the market is firm at Rs. 191 for good Omra, and Rs. 217 for good Broach for March and Rs. 152 for good Bengal for December delivery.

WHEAT remains unchanged. Linseed is scarce at Rs. 6 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are not quotably altered to-day. We still quote Liverpool and London 15s. for Wheat, 17s. 6d. for Measurement, Dunkirk and Antwerp 30s. Havre 22s. 6d. per ton. Steamers for October and later loading are offering at 25s., but there are no takers.

IMPORTS are generally steady at previous prices.

EXCHANGE.—With Bar Silver in London ¼d. per oz. higher, sterling has been somewhat firmer again to-day with a distinct advance of 1-32d. both in buying and selling rates. No business of any extent is reported, nor do the produce markets promise any alteration in this respect for another couple of months, so the improvement is not likely to be lasting, especially as 1s. 7¾d. would make Council drafts available again. Ready rates at the close are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 17-32d. per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 7-16d. "
Do. three months' sight	1s. 7 19-32d. "
Credits do. do.	1s. 7 11-16d. "
Francs do. do.	2s. 0⅞ to ¼d. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has again been firm with a good inquiry. Fours close at Rs. 99⅜ for cash and Rs. 99½ for delivery in a month, business having been done at both rates.

SHARES.—For Spinning and Weaving Mill shares the market has been weaker again to-day with a reaction of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 in rates. In Press Companies we note a decline of Rs. 5 in Berars and New Indian and Rs. 25 in Fort. Cash Bazaars have advanced to Rs. 99 ; Badham, Pile, and Co. to Rs. 160.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	747½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$ 125	all	17½ do.	50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	96

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct.	350
Do. New £20 shares ..	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	585
Ditto ...	..	£20	65-7-3.	do.	
Ditto ...	..	£20	21-13-1.	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co..	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares ..	61	£18	6-0	do.	50

SPINNING AND W[illegible]

[illegible]abad S. & W. Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,125
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	18½	535
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 5	115
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	5.0	500	18 p.a.	510
AllianceCotton & Silk Manuig. Co., Ld. .	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 42½	760
Bhownuggur Mills ..	4,8.2	100	100	..	32
Bombay United	900	1,00[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 50	955
BudneiraMfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs 30	690
Connaught Mills	840	500	50	..	100
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	715
D. Spinning	000	2,000	all	all	1224
Empress S. & W. Co..	136	500	all	Rs. 37½	775
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,400	1,700	500	45	745
Gokan Bahu S. Co. ..	1,000	5.0	5.0	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	410
Hindustan	1,200	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	..	790
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	500	50	.. 60	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,[illegible]0	Rs. 70		1,215
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	900	500	500	..	535
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	985
James Greaves Mills.	1,100	500	400	..	440
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	600	500	500	Rs. 55	560
Jewraj Bhailoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,1[illegible]4
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	790
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	925
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld..	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	124 xd
Madras United	350	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	160p.a.	2350 xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 30	810
Manockjee Petit's. ..	2,500	1,00[illegible]	400	Rs. 60	1,255
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	20[illegible]	20[illegible]	Rs. 12	2324
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 70	1,365
National Spinning. ..	500	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 40	750
New Great Eastern ..	1,[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 50	950
Oriental	4,00[illegible]	625	625	Rs. 20	5624
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	215
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	18½	195
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,500	500	500	30	170
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,00[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 40	1,500
Shealapore Mills	530	1,00[illegible]	1,000	Rs.	1,375
Soonderdas	750	1,00[illegible]	1,000	Rs.	840
Southern India	5[illegible]	500	500	Rs. 20	425
Victoria Mills	55	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	535
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 30	745

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	900
Akola Press Co.	30	500	all	Rs. 50	440
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,180
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	755	400	400	Rs. 30	335
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 65	105
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co. .	1,400	250	all	..	40
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500		1,250
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,425
Dhollera P. & G. Co. .	6[illegible]	300	all	30	170
East India Press Co. .	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,250
Fort Press Co.	150	325	3,900	350	3,075
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.a.	550 xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khaugaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	all	10 p. ct.	500
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	600	250	250	Rs.	357½
Mercantile Press	7000	125	25	..	135
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	4225
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	3125
Prince of W. Press ..	600	.. ..	600	100	600 xd
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	575
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	590
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,375
Sassoon Press Co.	200	800	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	90		65	775

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	..	195
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	140	Rs. 12	160
Bagby Co. Ld.	2,625	100	100	Rs. 10	137
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	100	100
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld..	300	500	100	100	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	300	..	350
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	118B	100	100	Rs. 5	A 106 B 97
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,550	375	4,750
Do. New Shares ..		500	300	...	980
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	..	3,000	3,000	200	3,150
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	55
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	99
Cooper, Madan & Co., Ld.	1,100 1,000	100 100	100 75		123
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	32
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld..	600	500	200	30p. a.	325
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	230 xd
Mochanic Building Co	5,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.ct.	52
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	25
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	60	Nil.	47
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Saundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	102
Telephone Co., Ld.	18,200	25	25	Re. 1-8	14
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,170
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	Rs. 15	155
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	12	60	Rs. 12	77

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steamer Bretton Hall, 1,917 tons, Captain C. Hodder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (7th Aug.) with a general cargo.

THE barque Fez Rabanee, 827 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (20th Aug.) with a cargo of salt. This vessel is bound to Singapore, but put in Bombay harbour for repairs.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Ancona, 1,873 tons, Captain R. G. Murray, will sail to-day for China, &c., with China and Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Harrington and four children. For Colombo.—Mr. Robertson, Mr. Sawsani, Mr. Nelson, Mr. C. Byramjee, Mr. G. Anderson, and Mr. Schuseh.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Bretton Hall (s) ..	Hodder	Liverpool, Aug. 7.
	Fez Rabanee	Nacoda	Jeddah, Aug. 20.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Persia (s).....	Hutchison ..	Liverpool.

The steamer Ancona, Murray, to China, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Peshawur, to London, &c.
Ship County of Peebles, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
1	Tibre (s)	Lugan	Colombo, Aug. 28.
	Ophir	Nacoda	Jedda, Aug. 2.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
3	Navarino (s)	.....	London.
	Manora (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Ellora (s)	.....	Bombay.
	Clan Macarthur (s)..	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

FROM LONDON.

Venetia s—80 kegs white lead, and 1 case brushes, Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark ; 5 casks paints of sorts, Abdool Cadur Abdool Hosain.
Golcanda s—5 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Rohilla s—5 cases bird shots, Tyebally Abdoolally.
Anglo-Indian s—4 casks tallow, M. M. Mody and Co.
Luscinda s—7 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Ancona s—5 cases anilione dye, Treebhowan Tulukchund ; 39 cases paper, &c., S. A. S. Dawood ; 7 cases books &c., &c., Thacker and Co ; 104 packages merchandise, Treacher and Co ; 10 cases Chinese blue, Abdoolally Rumoodin ; 2 cases toys, Abdoolally Tyebally ; 13 cases glasswares, Moosa Ayab ; 4 cases biscuits, Abdool Hoosein Goolam Hoosein ; 10 cases glasswares, Soomar Veeria ; 9 packages butter, bacon, hams, cheese, and provisions, Green and Read.
Thames s—10 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Assam s—10 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Allover s—4 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Khundalla s—5 cases burgandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

SEPTEMBER 5.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Carthage s—403 bales cotton, Breul and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Veerjee Hunsraj ; 148 bales cotton, Asaria Corsee ; 175 bales wool and 12 bales rags, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 150 cwts wet dates, Monanjim Messa ; 51 bales wool, Luckmedass Cullianjee, 100 bales wool, Moolchund Khoosal ; 156 bales cotton, Veljee Soonderjee ; 36 bales wool, Baboobhoy Bhoga.

FROM LONDON.

Clan Drummond s—122 bundles ivory, Mahamedjee Hajee Adumjee ; 4 bundles ivory, Moos Peer Mahomed ; 13 bales skins, Shuriffbhoy Maloobhoy and Co ; 12 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 20 bales skins, Hajee Cassum Hajee Ismay ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Mogjee Pudumsey and Co ; 1 case peacock feathers and 40 cwts gum, Allimahamed Hassum ; 4,016 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,866 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 81 cwts gum, Rehimtoola Datoo ; cwts wheat, Veerjee Hunsraj ; 408 cwts cloves, 2 cases moye teeth, and case ivory Essac Thver.

FROM GLASGOW,

Britannia s—25 cases whiskey, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Clan Matheson s—49 casks whiskey, Thomson and Taylor.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—7 cases chemicals, Thomson and Taylor.
Clan Drummnd s—10 casks salamonic, Esmaljee Allybhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Assam s—10 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Brindisi s—6 hogs heads claret, 1 case cognac, and 3 cases medicines, B. Phillips and Co.
Venetia s—11 cases aniline dye, Gopaljee Mooljee.
Ancona s—10 cases glasswares, medicines, &c, Thomson and Taylor ; 110 cases beer and 20 casks cider, Treacher and Co ; packages medicines, Cooper [illegible] Co ; 14 packages paper, Thacker and Co ; 2 casks salamoniac, H. Goculdass ; 30 cases paper, Framjee Shapoorjee ; 21 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Manockjee Bhicajee ; 10 cases biscuits, Dinshaw Burjorjee Vania ; 10 cases cheese, A. Ismail Hajee ; 42 packages glasswares, K. P. Mahomed ; 60 packages glasswares, Soomar Bhima ; 30 cases bottlingwire, S. M. Fazul ; 17 cases cheese, S Hoptoola ; 5 cases aniline dye, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
St. Albans s—177 plates spelter, Punnett and Co ; 12 cases aniline dye, Ruttonjee Veerjee ; 220 cases matches, Tyebally Soolt[illegible]y ; 26 drums chemicals, Hormusjee Ruttonjee and Co ; 25 cases matches, Ebrahim Mahomedally ; 40 cases matches, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 5 cases matches, Moosa Bhoga ; 275 cases yellow metal sheets, Ralli Brothers ; 25 cases matches, Nabobbhoy Mahomedally ; 90 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adum ; 1,00[illegible] cwts pig lead, Narronjee Vulubdass.

FROM TRIESTE.

Elektra s—6 cases aniline dye, Cuma Ramjee.

FROM MALTA.

Ancona s—1 cask wine, C Dinshaw Brothers.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ancona s—32 cases wine and spirit, Treachers and Co : 115 boxes window glass, Massanally Lallimeya.
Peshawar s—220 bales cotton, and 1999½ cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 1,999½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers ; 1,008 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 60 cwts gum, Suleiman Hasum ; 50 cwts, Allymahomed Hassum ; 110 cwts gum, D. D. Mahamed.

FOR HAVRE.

Recta s—100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mozart s—2,400 cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 1,560 cwts rapeseed and 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 1,365 cwts rapeseed, Louis Freybus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Waverley s—7,905 cwts wheat and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 10005 cwts linseed, Remington and Co.

FOR PORTSAID.

Empire s—50,900 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ancona s—44 cwts cloves and 13 cwts Senna leaves, Quan Lunrack ; 75 cwts onions, Hasum Bahun ; 17 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 1 chest opium, Ranpurtab Hurbillas ; 25 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 8 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmeenarou ; 69 chests opium, Jeserbhoy Moosbund ; 23 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 6 chests opium, Goolabrai Munguichund ; 24½ chests opium, A. J. Abraham ; 67 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ancona s—25 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 24 chests opium, E. Abraham ; 36 chests opium, Tarachund Maneckchund ; 234 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 20 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookroy ; 9 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 10 chests opium, Khaitseedass Kalooram ; 2 chests opium, Benodiram Balchund ; 36 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmeenaron ; 37 chests opium, Isaac Ezra and Co ; 13 chests opium, Hunmuntram Hurdevdass ;

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

For investigation of pauperism.

In person—Aminabebee vs. Khadizabebee.
In person—Hiraji Padmaji and another vs. Sela *alias* Sena Aala and others.
In person—Thucker Govindji Jadowji vs. Thucker Veerji Ludha and others—E. Wilkin.
52-84—In person—Mahomed Esmail bin Goolamali Duckway vs. Mariambebee—Horo, C. and B.
In person—Parvatibai vs. Thucker Jaitha Cullian.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

44-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Burjorji Rustomji Mistry vs. Jewanji Jamasji—Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.
45-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Burjorji Rustomji Mistry vs Jewanji Jamasji and another—Macfarlane and E.
46-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Burjorji Rustomji Mistry vs. Jewanji Jamasji and others—Macfarlane and E.
363-83—Craigie, L. and O.—Motichund Hurruckchund vs. Nujurally Hassambhoy.
318-83—Tyabji and D.—Joosub Haji Moosa vs. Haji Oosman Haji Joosub and others—Macfarlane and E., and Tyabji and D.
282-83—Little, S. F. and N.—Purmanundas Jewandas vs. Ardaseer Framji—Ardaseer and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

168-83—Jefferson, B. and D.—Bhika Mohanlal and another vs. Nanabhoy Vishwanath and others—H. Bicknell.—Part heard.
246-83—Little, S. F. and N.—Bachoobai and another vs. Shamji Jadowji—Hore C. and B.
18-81—J. C. Cama—Merwanji Somonji Wadia vs. Pestonji Edulji Mody and another—Ardesir and H.—(Not to be called on until 11 Sept.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Carleton, Lieut., King's own Regt., on leave, from Kirkee.
Barton, Lieut., King'sown Regt., on leave, from Poona.
Horsbrough, Lieut., 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Hassard, Dy. Surg. Genl., on duty, to England.
Mitchell, Lieut., 20th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Belgaum.
Thatcher, Lieut., 20th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Belgaum.
Walkey, Major, R. A., on duty to England.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON (Diplomaed Assistants). Fees.—Stopping or cleaning teeth Rs. 5. Painless extractions under nitrous-oxide gas Rs. 10 Artificial teeth (personal interview not requisite.) Rs. 10. 19, Rampart Row.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.
SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano..... Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square .. 36 " or " 81
Semi-grand, on three logs .. 6 " " or " 1,2
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.
DR. GAMA (OPHTHALMIC SURGEON) MEETS HERE for CONSULTATION from 2 to 5 p.m., daily.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PEARSE—September 5, at Marine-street, Bombay, the wife of Herbert Pearse, of a son.

[illegible]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JACOB—August 26, at Samastipore, the wife of E. N. Jacob, Station Master, Tirhoot State Railway, of a daughter.
SHAW—August 17, at Dalhousie, the wife of Thomas Charles Shaw, of a son (still-born).

MARRIAGE.

WILSON—EASTWOOD—August 27, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Naini Tal, Frederick William Wilson to Alice Louisa Frances, second daughter of C. W. Eastwood, Esq.

DEATH.

CONNER—September 1, at Chetput, the wife of H. C. Conner, aged 47.
DUKE—August 29, at Tirri, Mustung Valley, Biluchistan, Oliver Pevensey, the infant son of Surgeon-Major and Mrs. O. T. Duke, aged 9 months and 18 days.
OLDFIELD—August 27, at Lahore, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. W. G. Oldfield ; aged 38 years and 8 months.
RICKETTS—August 30, at Lahore, Alexander Ricketts, Engineer's Department, Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, second son of Colonel George Poynte Ricketts, Bengal Army, Retired.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1884.

It is very good of Admiral Courbet to take the world into his confidence with regard to the plan of operations which he intends to carry out in the Chinese seas. He expects, it appears, a reinforcement of French troops, and when he gets it he will land a large force at Formosa. As a large force in that island would find nothing to do but to play at heads with the aborigines, the object of sending a large body to that island at the present stage of the war is not very clear. Later on, if the French desire to annex Formosa, its conquest will, no doubt, require that a considerable body of men should be sent thither. The island is unhealthy, and all that the French can at present want to do there is to hold Kelung on account of the coal-supply to be obtained in the neighbourhood. A very small force will suffice for this purpose, as the place can be "protected" by the fire of a gunboat or two, now that the Chinese fortifications to the seaward have been knocked to pieces. The announcement that the Admiral will endeavour to utterly destroy the Chinese fleet is doubtless true enough. If the Chinese Admiral be so rash as to keep his vessels where the French ironclads and rams can get at them, they will certainly be utterly destroyed. They will, no doubt, be kept out of harm's way in the upper reaches of the great rivers.

THE effort made by Mr. Arthur Arnold in the recent Budget debate to relieve the Indian Government of the cost of the British consular agencies in the Persian Gulf and upon the Tigris and Euphrates was well-intentioned, but there is no reason, in the interest of India, to regret its failure. The charge incurred by the Government of India on this account is now restricted to ten thousand pounds a year, though there was a time when the whole expense fell upon the Indian revenue. If the only question to be decided was whether India or England should bear the charge, there is no doubt what answer would go from this side. But the question, as every one knows, would not stand alone. We might cease to have to pay for being represented in the Persian Gulf, but we should in that case be deprived of services which more discriminating friends of India than Mr. Arnold deem to be quite worth the money that is paid for them. Mr. Arnold's plea for the Indian tax-payer, however, was not quite as single in its purpose as it appears at first sight. He is able to look at this subject at least as much from the point of view of British trade as from that of Indian finance. He thinks the present state of things not only unjust to the Indian Government, but disadvantageous to British trade. And yet, if this were exclusively a matter of commercial interest, which it decidedly is not, there would be a good deal to be said in favour of the arrangement. It seemed to be forgotten in the recent debate that India has trade interests in the Persian Gulf at least as direct and as extensive as those of England. A recent report from the Resident at Bushire shows that rather more than half the trade of that port was carried in Indian ships. At Bunder Abbas the proportion of Indian trade was even greater, while at Bahrein and Lingah it constituted about two-thirds of the whole. On commercial grounds, then, it would not be difficult to establish the propriety of an arrangement which places our consular representation in the Persian Gulf in the hands of agents of the Indian Government. Mr. Arnold, perhaps, takes an exaggerated view of the influence of the consular service, when he attributes the stagnation of English trade with the Gulf to the fact that there are no British consuls, in the ordinary sense of the term, stationed there. We doubt if English trade in that part of the world has suffered more than our own. It is perfectly true, as Mr. Arnold says, that the British India Company have, for the present, ceased to run a direct line of steamers between England and the Persian Gulf ; but it must not be inferred, because the service between the Indian ports and the Gulf is kept up, that the trade on this side is particularly remunerative just now. Much of it is, at the best, carried on under unfavourable conditions, and these conditions have not improved of late, especially since, through the establishment of post-offices at Bahrein and elsewhere in the locality of the pearl fisheries, they no longer carry pearls at special rates. Everybody concerned in the Gulf trade hopes, of course, for better times ere long ; but it is difficult to see how an improvement could be effected by transforming the Residents at Bushire, Muscat, and Bagdad, who are now agents of the Indian Government, into ordinary consular agents, responsible only to the Foreign Office at home.

One of the instances cited by Mr. Arnold in support of his plea for a change was scarcely appropriate. The British Minister at Teheran, he asserted, was unable to get the payment of just debts enforced. But the British Minister at Teheran is exclusively under the orders of the Foreign Office, and is subject to no control whatever by the Indian Government ; and it is difficult to see how his failure to protect British interests in Persia can be a reason for converting the Residents at the Gulf ports into consuls owing allegiance only to the Foreign Office. The truth is that the action of the Foreign Office and its representatives in Persia has not been so entirely successful that politicians at home can, with any show of reason, urge that its operations in the country shall be extended. Mr. Arnold has shown—apparently forgetting how the demonstration weakened his own case—that as a protector of British commercial interests in Persia it has done less than could fairly have been expected of it. On the other hand, the Government of India may claim credit for some enduring and substantial achievements in that region. Whether or not the Gulf trade be worth the eight millions sterling a year at which it is sometimes estimated, there is no doubt that it would not have attained its recent proportions but for the energy with which the Indian authorities suppressed piracy in Persian waters, made them safe for trade, and converted the Pirate Coast into a mere geographical expression. The Indian Government are thus the prescriptive, if not the natural, guardians of British interests in these seas, and it would not be much more reasonable to urge that the Resident at Aden should cease to be under the orders of the Government of Bombay, than to urge that the Residents in the Gulf ports should belong to, or be appointed by, the Government of India. The essentially Indian character of the interests committed to their care was strangely overlooked in this debate, and the only satisfactory feature in it was that it led to no result, Mr. Arnold having so little confidence in his proposal that he refrained from submitting it to a division.

Apparently, then, there is no serious disposition at home to interfere with the existing arrangements. They have been impeached solely or commercial grounds, and, as we have shown, nothing could be easier than to justify them even on those grounds. But the much stronger reasons of policy on which a defence of the *status quo* may be based were not even hinted at during this discussion. The Persian Gulf obviously falls more directly within the sphere of the foreign interests of India than within that of the foreign interests of England. If India has any concern special to herself in what goes on beyond her borders, then it is of vital importance to her to be in direct political relations with this region. If any change, indeed, were to be made in the relations of India with Persia, it should be in the direction, not of curtailment, but of enlargement. That we have lost touch with that country in recent years is a fact which everyone admits, and which most people deplore. If there is a country in Asia in which British influence should have been fostered it is Persia. The necessity for this has for half a century lain on the very surface of Asiatic politics. Long before the Central Asian question became a question of the day, the possibility that Russia might use Persia to the hindrance and detriment of the British power in India was recognized on all hands. But we have not profited by the recognition. England has thrown away, or misused, every opportunity that has been given her for exercising a pre

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

FRENCH MOVEMENTS ON CHINA.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 4.

Admiral Courbet, as soon as he receives a reinforcement of French troops, will land a large force at Formosa. In the meanwhile, the Admiral will endeavour to utterly destroy the Chinese fleet.

LORD NORTHBROOK.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

Lord Northbrook, on his way to Egypt, has had a cordial interview with Count Kalnoky.

CHOLERA IN ITALY.

NAPLES, SEPT. 4.

About one hundred cases of cholera are occurring here daily, most of which prove fatal. The epidemic is also rapidly spreading throughout the country.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE RAJPUTANA RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JEYPORE, SEPT. 5.

Heavy rain has so swollen the mountain torrents that the railway line has been carried away in several places over a distance of three miles near Ghoosgur station between Ajmere and Jeypore. Mails and passengers are detained, and the public are apprehensive that the trains will be unable to run for two days.

RAIN IN BENGAL.

There has been heavy rain in Calcutta during the last two days. Three inches fell on Thursday, and 5¼ inches yesterday. The record for the season is now nearly 10 inches in advance of that of last year on the same date. If the rain had been general in the province, it would do great good; but much more is wanted.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO CACHAR.

Though a Government steamer is lying here, doing nothing, the India General Company's steamer Lahore has been chartered to tow the troop flats which the stranded Sir William Peel had in tow to Calchar. The Lahore left Calcutta yesterday.

A MILITARY SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT 5.

The military messes here are discussing the case of Lieutenant Power, of the 44th Regiment, at Aden, who, it is reported, assaulted Colonel Renny, commanding, for calling him a "young blackguard" on parade.

Mr. Power joined recently, and it is said that there had been constant friction between him and his colonel, till the present climax resulted. Waiting his opportunity, Mr. Power entered Colonel Renny's tent, and assaulted him severely.

It is doubtful whether a court-martial will be held for the present, as the regiment is under orders for active service. Much interest is evinced in the affair.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Law is posted as political officer with the ex-Amir Mahammed Khan at Kabul from the 31st August.

Surgeon-Major Scully will shortly join at Bombay as Officiating Assay Master of the mint.

Lieutenant C. R. Burn is gazetted to the sideship vacated by Captain E. H. Clough-Taylor on the Viceroy's Staff.

Lieut.-Col. H. M. Ewans becomes D. A. A. G., vice G. A. Way.

Colonel Lamb, Bombay S. C., takes leave for six months out of India.

Lieut. R. N. Sturt has leave for three months.

The following promotions are made:—Major S. Thomas Dawes and A. B. Hepburn become Colonels; Brevets—Major A. W. Capel, Lieut.-Cols. J. W. Walson, W. G. Trevor, E. D. H. Vibart.

Colonel Thomas Dawes, gazetted above, retires from the service.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firmer.

The London Cotton market has been firmer.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¾

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ ,, ,,	82½
3 ,, Consols for account	100¼
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	100¾
4½ ,, French Rentes	103f
Bar Silver	50d
Chartered Bank shares	£23
Do. Mercantile do	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	£33

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £13,100,000, decrease £300,000.

Notes discounted £21,000,000, increase £100,000.

Coin, total amount in Banking and Issue Departments combined, £23,400,000, decrease £100,000.

Proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is per cent.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 5.)

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

LONDON.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Berlin, Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Teheran, perfect.

Copenhagen, *Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Hongkong, *Via* Shanghai, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Messages for Hongkong, Amoy, Shanghai, and Foochow in plain English language, code and cipher prohibited except for State messages.

Rangoon, Rangoon interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, September 4.

10 p.m.	78·9

FRIDAY, September 5.

6 a.m.	78·5
Noon	81·1
2 p.m.	81·2
4 p.m.	82·0

The Corporation yesterday considered the report of a committee of that body on a Government letter, dated 18th March, 1884, regarding the proposed transfer of primary education from Government to the Municipality. The Hon. Mr. Telang moved the adoption of the report. But before any discussion, Mr. Geary said that the [illegible] its considerable importance, its considerable length, and the absence of many members from the meeting, [illegible] adjournment of the debate. This was agreed to unanimously.

suit were the managing committee of the Hindoo burning and burial-grounds at Sonapore, consisting of Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I., the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., and others; and the defendant, Dorabjee Jeevajee Chokseo, was the lessee, under an agreement, of sheds on the ground used for the storage and sale of firewood for the cremation of corpses of members of the Hindoo community. On the 1st May, 1884, the secretaries of the committee, after due inquiry, fixed upon Rs. 5-6 per candy as the price above which the defendant should not charge for firewood supplied by him for the corpses during May and June, 1884, the price being one rupee per candy in excess of the market rate. The defendant, however, charged Rs. 6 per candy, which led to many complaints. The plaintiffs remonstrated, but the defendant would not accept the rate fixed by the secretaries, as he affirmed, on incorrect information given them by rival dealers. The plaintiffs thereupon filed the suit, praying that the defendant may be decreed to deliver up to them possession of the premises on the burning-ground; that he may be declared, in consequence of the breach by him of the terms of his lease, to have forfeited his privilege of selling firewood on the premises; that he may be decreed to pay as damages Rs. 2,500, &c. His lordship held that the defendant did not succeed in showing that the inquiries which the secretaries made were not such due inquiries as were contemplated by the agreement, and that the defendant was not justified in charging Rs. 6 per candy. There was no evidence to assess the damages claimed by the plaintiffs; but they were justified in cancelling the defendant's lease and in requiring him to deliver up possession of the premises. He was ordered to deliver up possession by the end of the present month, and to pay the plaintiffs' costs of the suit.

OWING to the indisposition of Mr. Justice Scott during the last two days, Mr. Justice Hart has been disposing of chambers' business at the High Court.

A LAHORE telegram states that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with their suite, will visit Rawal Pindi on the 20th instant. During their stay at Pindi their Royal Highnesses will be the guests of Sir Michael Biddulph. It is also rumoured that they will "do" Kashmere before they return to England next spring.

AT the annual conference of the British Association at Montreal, India will be represented by our former Governor, Sir Richard Temple, and Mr. W. T. Blanford, F.R.S., of the Indian Geological Survey. The Canadian Government are treating the Association most liberally, free passes being given on all the railways, &c. No less than 825 members of the society have applied for vouchers to enable them to take advantage of these privileges. The various interesting localities in the Dominion will be visited, and special trains will be despatched to the Rocky Mountains. The Geological section is expected to be particularly interesting, and Mr. Blanford, the President, will read a paper. Canada has an admirable Geological Survey of its own, which has already done much excellent work. Canada has also her Royal Society, and very many other societies connected with science, some of which have been in existence for a considerable time.

A FORMAL invitation has now been received by the Government of India from the Secretary of State, inviting the co-operation of the Indian Government in the Colonial Exhibition which is to be held in London in 1886. A Royal Commission has been appointed for the general conduct of affairs under the instructions of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is the originator and patron of the project. The South Kensington authorities are understood to take the lead in the Commission, and Sir Cunliffe Owen and Mr. Purdon Clarke will be the prominent officials in connection with the Indian Courts. The India Office has placed at their disposal the services of Mr. Royle, who successfully managed the Indian Court at Amsterdam. Invitations will, the Allahabad paper understands, be communicated at an early date to local Governments, whose co-operation and support will be invited. The *Pioneer* adds that the question had been raised whether the collections in India should be made with or without official aid, but the counsel naturally prevailed that nothing can be done without the District Officer, upon whose hardworked shoulders much of the work will inevitably fall. It is understood, however, that a collection of products has been organised and classified in the Revenue and Agricultural Department under Dr. Watt, the officer in charge of the Economic Court, the completion of which in the Central Office will relieve local officers of some of the troublesome work which Exhibitions have hitherto entailed, while it may be hoped that the measures advocated by the Art Conference at Calcutta in January last may have done something towards making the collection of art-wares and manufactures a less difficult matter. As we announced yesterday, Mr. Kipling, the Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has been summoned to Simla to advise the Revenue and Agricultural Department on certain questions connected with the Exhibition, the Secretary of State having demanded, among other things, immediate information as to the space required for the whole collection.

PUNCTUALITY in the publication of official reports is a virtue that is seldom practised. It is now several months since the doors of the Calcutta Exhibition were closed, and the report has not yet seen the light. We learn from a local paper that the delay that has occurred in the present instance has arisen in consequence of an arrangement that was made, in order to secure the greatest accuracy and to guard against the omission of notice of any important exhibits, that the description of each court should, as far as possible, be furnished by the special officer in charge of it. With this view, some time before the Exhibition closed, each gentleman in charge of a court was asked to furnish a chapter descriptive of the exhibits under his charge. Most of these gentlemen have already complied with the request, but still some, amongst others those relating to one or two of the Australian courts, have not yet been received. It has, therefore, been decided not to wait any longer for these missing chapters, and though in consequence the report will not be so complete as it would otherwise have been, it is an easy matter to publish a supplementary report containing them as soon as they are received.

AT Lahore Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose's Parliamentary aspirations seem to be taken seriously. From a telegram to a Calcutta paper, we learn that at a meeting of the Lahore branch of the Indian Association on Saturday some sanguine enthusiasts promised Rs. 2,000 to the fund for defraying his election expenses.

A TELEGRAM to a Calcutta paper states that Lieutenant Mulock, of the 87th Regiment, was killed by a bear in the vicinity of Camp Tapa, Murree Hills, on Sunday, the 31st August. The deceased was out shooting, and fired at the bear. He missed the animal, which thereupon attacked and mauled him, injuring him so severely as to cause his death.

JUDGING from the mortality returns, there is no deadlier climate than that of Assam. In 1883 the death-rate amongst the imported coolies was 42·3 per mille against 39·4 in 1882. There was very heavy mortality on some new gardens which were being opened up in Sylhet, due to the great amount of malaria set free by turning up the virgin soil, and in some measure to the unsuitable character of the temporary lines provided for the coolies, but in a greater degree to the poor physique of a large proportion of the coolies sent up by the contractors. On all these gardens now excellent new lines have been built on carefully-selected sites; and next year's report will, it is to be hoped, show a large reduction on last season's mortality, which, in some instances, was enormous. On one garden, what Mr. Elliot describes as "the phenomenal" ratio of 240 per mille was reached—nearly as high as in the worst Bengal jail last year (Julpigoree, 261·9 per mille), which is probably, about the worst comparison that could be found. In some other instances the rate at which the coolies died off was lamentable. This was especially the case in the Nowgong district, where, in fourteen unhealthy gardens, the average death-rate was 105·2 per thousand.

THE 4th Bengal N. I. has met with quite a chapter of accidents. The other day, as the men were embarking at Calcutta for Cachar, three of them fell into the river and were drowned. Then the regiment left Calcutta without having rations put on board the steamer. Dry rations, such as parched grain, only were shipped. Flour, ghee, and dhal were forgotten in the hurry of the moment. The authorities, in order to rescue the gallant corps from starvation, had to send the rations by rail to Goalundo, where it is to be hoped they reached in time to meet the demands of the men. And now the steamer, to borrow the metaphorical language of a local paper, is basking like a huge alligator on a sand-bank, a few miles above Goalundo. And there she must remain until a consort arrives to tow her off.

BURMAH is to have another sanitarium, the site being at Allanmyo near the frontier. The place has its advantages, but in the hot weather both Allanmyo and the opposite station, Thayetmyo, are considerably warmer than Rangoon. "In the present month during a couple of days' stay at Thayetmyo," says a correspondent, "I found the climate very agreeable. Showers of rain fell during my short stay, but nothing like what we get in Rangoon. The heat was great, but tempered by a strong breeze from the river during the day-time, which freshened the air and made 85° in the shade quite endurable. When Allanmyo is brought within railway communication of Rangoon, a trip there would doubtless benefit a sick person during the rains. At other seasons of the year I should think a sea voyage in the Bay of Bengal would be a better restorative. When the Tounghoo Railway is open, which I suppose will be in 1885, the sanitarium at Thandoung on the hills there, near which Mr. Petly has successfully cultivated tea and coffee, will be available for both military and civilians in the hot weather. The Tounghoo hills are some 3,000 feet in height, and the weather is cool all the year round."

SURGEON-MAJOR ANTHONY, A. M. D., has died from cholera at Fatehgurh, in the North-West Provinces. Dr. Sloggett from Meerut has arrived and taken medical charge of the soldiers and sepoys stationed there. Dr. Jameson, Superintendent of Jails, has charge of the European civil residents, while Assistant Surgeon Ram Resick Pal attends to the other civil duties.

THE following incident ranks high among the barbarities of civilization. A combat took place a short time ago between the two largest snapping turtles on Staten Island. The match, which was for £50, was between a turtle owned by a liquor dealer of Port Richmond and another owned by a liquor dealer of Clifton. One weighed 123 lb., and measured twenty-six inches across the back; the other weighed 108 lb., and measured twenty-nine inches across the back. Two hundred persons gathered to see the battle. A pit, eight feet in circumference, with sides two feet high, was made, and the turtles were placed in it. The only thing necessary to make snapping turtles fight is to enrage them, after which they fight to the death. The handlers of the turtles, after proddiag their charges with poles into a state of frenzy, got them close together, and after they had once snapped at each other there was no need for further urging. These turtles had been fed on raw meat for two weeks, and were considered to be in prime condition. After the first fifteen minutes' fighting the Clifton turtle had lost his tail and the Port Richmond one had lost an eye. At the end of an hour the Clifton turtle was also a leg short and had a severe wound in the neck, and the Port Richmond turtle was suffering from a broken leg. The battle had raged for two hours and fifteen minutes when the Clifton representative succeeded in getting on the blind side of the one from Port Richmond, and as the incautious Port Richmond turtle craned his neck to get a view of his antagonist, it was caught in the jaw of the other and the head bitten off, much to the satisfaction of the liquor dealer from Clifton and his friends.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT R. W. F. HINE, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been permitted to resign his commission.

THE Calcutta Naval Volunteer Artillery purpose holding a camp of exercise during the Poojah holidays, for target and big gun practice, signalling, range firing, &c.

LIEUTENANT E. B. HARRISON, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (attached to the 2nd Sikh Infantry), has been granted language leave to Calcutta for six months.

COLONEL PERREAU, Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, has engaged passage by the steamer leaving London on the 20th September, and will arrive in Calcutta on or about the 10th October.

CAPTAIN E. A. H. WEBB, Army Pay Department, Paymaster, 2nd Battalion the Leicestershire Regiment, has been ordered home by a medical board, Captain Anderson performing the duties of Paymaster in the interim.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 5.—The barometer is rising to-day over nearly the whole of Northern and Central India, as well as in Burma, but is falling over the peninsula and Sind. The Rajputana depression has almost filled up, but the Bengal disturbance remains distinctly marked, and is apparently moving slowly to the westward. The wind is on the whole little altered, remaining westerly in the south and easterly and south-easterly in the north, with feeble cyclonic circulations in the neighbourhood of the depressions. The rainfall distribution is not much changed. In the Punjab the only station reporting rain is Simla, while in the N.-W. Provinces, Madras, and the Deccan the fall is slight and partial. In Bengal except Behar, the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, and Bombay the fall is general. Rain to-day:—Burdwan and Calcutta, 5 inches; Deesa, 3 inches; Chittagong and Ajmere, 2 inches; Gangor, 2 inches; Calicut and Akyab, over 1 inch. Previously, Akyab had 4½ inches; Bhuj, 3 inches, Rutnagherry, 2 inches; Tounghoo and Moulmein, 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort. Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously regtd..	55	21	64	50	61	27	60	98
Sept. 4, Thursday	0	33	....		....		....	
,, 5, Friday	....		0	05	0	03	0	07
Total	55	54	64	55	61	30	61	03
Corresponding date last year	70	28	75	53	72	31	83	42

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(8th September, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer reduced to Sea level. 10 a.m.	Temp. in Shade. 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Degs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·657	85·5	W	25	0·00
Surat.....	·761	84·6	S W	27	0·01
Bombay	·811	81·1	W	20	0·43
Rutnagherry	·849	80·8	W S W	21	0·23
Karwar	·866	81·1	W Moderate	..	0·14
Mangalore ..	·926	80·9	S W	2	0·40
Calicut	·942	78·6	N N W	10	1·39
Cochin	·942	77·0	E Moderate.	..	0·04
Masulipatam	·763	80·3	N W	18	0·90
Madras	·827	80·3	W N W	22	0·07
Negapatam ..	·851	85·9	W	8	0·00

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th September, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·783
Temperature of the Air	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	87·4
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	7·5
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·9
General Direction of Wind	W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	425
Fall of Rain	0·23
Total fall during the month	55·54
,, year	
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th	0·18

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 3s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon Road, London.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA *vs.* MOFUSSIL.

ALTHOUGH yesterday turned out somewhat disastrously for the home team, there is still room for a thoroughly good finish to this contest. Heavy rain fell early in the morning, but the play was uninterrupted during the afternoon, and indeed the heat of the sun proved rather trying than otherwise. Both teams had had an innings when play was suspended in the evening, and the men from the Mofussil had lost five wickets in their second essay at the stumps for 53 runs, leaving them 96 runs to the good. In their first innings the Gymkhana almost met with a total collapse, and had not Captain Challenor been easily let off they would scarcely have got into double figures. Towards the end of the day some thousands assembled on the maidan to witness the play.

Colonel Morton and A. D. Wilkins assumed the defensive on behalf of the Mofussil team to the bowling of Newnham and Gell. The former bowler opened with a maiden, but the third ball from Gell was steered to leg by Wilkins for a couple. Off the opening ball of Newnham's third over, Wilkins scored a single, putting the ball through Bremner's hands, and in Gell's next over sent the last ball to the scorer's tent for four. Several singles followed, and at 12 Morton was dismissed by Gell off Newnham with a splendid catch at slip, Gell snatching the ball with one hand very low down and holding to it as he rolled over and over. C. T. Alban succeeded to the vacancy, and five consecutive maidens had been completed before another run—a single by Alban—was added. The same batsman then cut Newnham for two and drove him for one, when Wilkins was caught and bowled before the over was completed. (Two for 16.) R. P. Horsbrugh came next and scored a single after two more maidens. With a couple of leg byes and a cut by Horsbrugh off Gell for a couple, twenty was signalled after forty minutes' play. Newnham was then driven to the on for three by Alban and smacked to the off for a couple by Horsbrugh. Gell again distinguished himself by catching Alban under circumstances that made it an acrobatic feat, and was rewarded with a round of applause. The retiring batsman had made 7, which left the score at three wickets for 27. Horsbrugh was let off by Challenor, but was given out leg before wicket to Newnham with the score at 28. Pottinger, who had been joined by Blackwell, lifted one from Newnham into the road forfour, and drove him for a couple, Gell having meanwhile trundled down three maidens in succession. Blackwell then drove the slower bowler for a couple, and when Jervois took his place, sent the third ball of the new man's second over right above his head for four. Newnham at this period also gave way to Challenor, who opened with a maiden. Pottinger made a fine hit off Jervois for three, just falling short of the pavilion, and with the aid of an overthrow next put four to his credit from Challenor. Then his innings, in which he had made 19, was terminated by a catch off Challenor by Newnham. (Five for 55.) Blackwell registered three off Jervois, but Kennedy put up the next ball into the air, and it was easily taken at the wicket by Wyer. (Six for 58.) In the next over Challenor clean bowled Blackwell, who retired with a carefully gathered 12 to his credit. (Seven for 58.) Barton sent Jervois twice to the leg, and Holland later on drove him very prettily to the off for 3. At this stage Gell took the ball again, but Barton drove his first ball for 3 and Holland slipped him for a single. Newnham relieved Challenor, but Holland hit him for a nice couple; he was, however, given out, caught by Wyer, with the score at 74. Aitken followed in, and after securing a single off Gell he drove Newnham for 3. Gell gave up the ball to Nicholson, as the batsmen were punishing his bowling very severely. Barton, however, drove the new bowler's first ball for 3. Aitken snicked his second for a brace, and repeated the stroke soon after for a like number. The pleasant sound of the tiffin bell was now heard from the pavilion, and all adjourned for an hour. Play was resumed at a quarter to three. Before Aitken could have a stroke Gell clean bowled him. (Nine for 86.) Carleton was now associated with Barton, but they had not been a couple of moments together when the latter hit a ball from Newnham into Bremner's hands at mid-on. The Mofussil were thus dismissed for 86.

Shortly after three o'clock the Gymkhana commenced their first innings with A. S. Bremner and Captain Pogson along the crease of Carleton and Holland. A leg-bye resulted from Barton's opening over; and Bremner scored three off Holland's second ball. Two were scored with an overthrow by Pogson off Barton in the succeeding over, but he put the next ball into Horsbrugh's hands. Penny followed in, but returned the first ball he received to the bowler. (One and two wickets for 7 runs.) Gell, who became Bremner's partner, broke his duck's egg with a single, and was then given out leg-before-wicket to Holland's bowling. (Three had fallen in four overs for 8 runs.) The first ball of Barton's third over reduced Bremner's wicket, the batsman tipping the ball into Holland's hand at short slip. With four wickets down for eight runs, things looked very dismal for the home team. Newnham and Piers occupied the wickets, and played cautiously, but the latter, without adding a run, was bowled by Barton, who lowered the off-stump. A bye had been added meanwhile, which brought up the record to nine runs for five wickets. Out of nine overs bowled up to this point, seven had been maidens. Piers steered one of Holland's through the slips for three; and Wyer, getting fairly hold of a later ball in the same over, smacked it over the bowler's head, but Holland, jumping up, held it with his left hand. Although this made six wickets for 12 runs, the Bombay men joined heartily in applauding the clever catch. Barton's next over was wound up with a catch at mid-on by Blackwell, which sent Piers back to the tent without any further addition to the score. A maiden over from Holland, and then Nicholson's wicket fell before an awkward ball from Barton. A few singles were scored when Challenor and Young gave promise to remain for some time as partners. Holland broke the monotony of the game by dropping a ball which Challenor returned to him, and the batsman drove the next to the off for a couple. Challenor then turned his attention to Barton, whom he hit for three, and the batsmen brought up the score gradually by some sharp run-getting. Young cut Holland smartly for a trio, and thus got into double figures, his previous contributions having been a series of singles. When the score had reached 30 without a separation being effected between the only two men who had withstood the bowling, a change took place. Horsbrugh went on in place of Holland, and Young succeeded in scoring a couple of twos off the new bowler in his first over. Challenor served him in similar style, and Wilkins then replaced him, rolling down a maiden over. Wilkins opened his second over less successfully, Challenor getting him round to leg for three. A straight one from Barton unfortunately then scattered Challenor's stumps. His innings of 11 had been very useful, and the score had been brought from 8 wickets for 12 to 9 for 41. This proved the only defence of the afternoon, for Jervois, the last man, was clean bowled by Barton when two more had been put on, the innings closing for 43, after an hour-and-a-half's play. Young thus remained not out, 17, having with Captain Challenor redeemed the team from a most ignominious record on their own ground.

At a quarter to five the Mofussil re-assumed the defensive with Colonel Morton and Carleton at the wickets. Newnham commenced the bowling, and was cut by Morton for two. Gell went on at the other end, and was similarly treated by Carleton. Three maidens followed, the last ball of which was sent spinning upwards by Morton and secured by Wyer at the wicket. One wicket for four runs was a bad commencement. Wilkins was next man in. Carleton drove Gell finely for three past the bowler, but again in Newnham's next over Gell distinguished himself by a smart catch, which ended Carleton's innings. Alban signalised his re-appearance at the wicket by sending one from Newnham to the rear for three. Wilkins had only scored a single when Newnham bowled him. (Two for 7 runs and three wickets for 12.) Through a bad bit of fielding and an overthrow, Alban added four to his number, when he lost his companion, Pottinger, who fell to one of Newnham's deadly yorkers. (Three wickets for 16.) Horsbrugh, who succeeded, cut Newnham for two, and Alban sent Gell to the lower boundary for three. A second trio was put to Horsbrugh's credit next ball, which scattered the bandsmen on the opposite side of the ground. The same batsman's next effort sent Newnham to leg, and the ball reached the four boundary amid a burst of applause from the Parsee spectators who there gathered thickly. A change in the bowling was tried, but Alban again sent the ball among the bandsmen for a quartette. A single off the same bowler by Alban brought Jervois's first over to a close, and his next yielded a couple of singles. Newnham took his revenge by bowling Alban with the first ball of his succeeding turn. The batsman had made 20, the top score of the day, and his dismissal made the fifth wicket for 39 runs. Blackwell opened by driving Newnham for a couple and cutting him for a single. Wyer took the ball from Jervois, and began with a maiden, a single being snicked off his second over by Blackwell. Horsbrugh skied one from Newnham which Challenor at deep field vainly tried to capture, and two was scored, followed by four off Newnham, whom Blackwell got round to leg. Stumps were then drawn for the day, leaving the score as follows:—

MOFUSSIL.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Col. Morton, c Gell, b Newnham	4	c Wyer, b Newnham	2
A. D. Wilkins, c & b Newnham	8	b Newnham	1
C. F. Alban, c Gell, b Newnham	7	b Newnham	20
R. P. Horsburgh, b b w Newnham	6	not out	17
J. C. Pottinger, c Newnham, b Challenor	19	b Newnham	0
G. F. R. Blackwell, b Challenor	12	not out	7
H. Kennedy, c Wyer	0		
C. J. Barton, c Bremmer, b Newnham	11		
W. Holland, c Wyer, b Gell	8		
A. E. Aitkin, b Gell	0		
G. S. Carleton, not out	8	c Gell, b Newnham	5
Extras	3	Extras	1
Total	86	Total	53

GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.	
A. S. Bremner, c Holland, b Barton	3
Capt. Pogson, c Horsburgh, b Barton	0
L. Penny, c and b Barton	0
H. G. Gell, l b w, b Holland	1
C. Newnham, b Barton	0
W. B. Piers, c Blackwell, b Barton	3
M. S. Wyer, c and b Holland	0
Capt. Challenor, b Barton	11
E. F. Nicholson, b Barton	0
W. E. Young, not out	17
C. E. Jervois, b Barton	0
Extras	5
	43

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

GYMKHANA.—FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wide.
Newnham	86	29	12	5	0
Gell	66	23	3	2	0
Jervois	22	22	1	1	1
Challenor	24	5	4	2	0

SECOND INNINGS.

Newnham	56	29	5	5	
Gell	32	13	3	0	
Jervois	8	7	0	0	
Wyer	12	1	2	0	

MOFUSSIL.—FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Maidens.
Barton	75	12	12	8
Holland	52	16	6	2
Horsburgh	8	7	0	0
Wilkins	12	3	2	0

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1884-85	14,068,945
Remitted from 1st April to 30th August, 1884	5,097,000
Balance to be remitted from 31st August, 1884, to 31st March, 1885	8,971,945

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL DISCUSSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems to me that a very simple issue has been mischievously complicated by personalities, and as it is certainly for the public interest in connection with the administration of Bombay hospitals that the facts should be arrived at in regard to the Tejpal Hospital controversy, I write with a view to making what I conceive to be the central point clear. That point is that the honorary surgeons were well aware that their conduct was not deemed by the Principal of the College to be such as he could approve, and that all the circumstances show clearly that they, far from seeking to win his approval, acted towards him in the spirit of insubordination and disrespect which breathes in every line of the published letters.

Dr. Blaney's letter which you published the day before yesterday, accuses Dr. Hojel of making, as an afterthought, a statement that he repeatedly warned the honorary assistant surgeons of their shortcomings. Dr. Pesikaka, in his letter published yesterday, accuses Dr. Hojel of duplicity, inasmuch as he not only urged him to apply to be re-appointed to the G. T. Hospital, but also promised that he would support his application. Dr. Hojel being a Government servant, his mouth is closed, as he is not allowed by the rules of the service to enter into a correspondence in the papers concerning official matters. But that is no reason why the facts should remain obscured.

In regard to Dr. Blaney's statement this is the state of the case:—In the Government Resolution No. 549, which, when published, drew forth strong letters to the Corporation from Drs. Blaney and Pesikaka, I find that in para. 2 of the Surgeon-General's letter the following words occur:—"As Surgeon-Major Hojel's statement plainly shows that the system has proved a failure, and that the three gentlemen appointed have, *notwithstanding repeated remonstrance*, shown a want of disregard of authority, and an want of desire to perform their responsible duties with that punctuality and regard for the interests of the sick on which alone a successful working of such a large institution depends, it will rest with Government now to determine whether, under the circumstances brought to notice, their services should be continued." And para. 2 of Dr. Hojel's letter is couched as:—"I consider it of great importance that the poor people seeking medical aid in the out-patient department, should not be kept waiting an unnecessarily long time in the mornings, for delay to them may mean the loss of a day's wages, or perhaps the loss of fixed employment. On this account I have requested the honorary surgeons, *both verbally and in writing*, to be punctual in their attendance at the out-patient department; but I regret to say that my *friendly advice*, and that failing, my *subsequent official circulars* have been alike unheeded."

Here then this particular statement stated to bean afterthought, is put in the very foreground of Dr. Hojel's report, and is dwelt upon by the Surgeon General in submitting the case to Government. Yet Dr. Blaney, in his letter of the 2nd instant, states that Dr. Hojel never gave him any advice or warnings. The presumption is against that statement. It is strange that although the Resolution in question was published in the public press on the 27th July, the honorary assistant surgeons should not have endeavoured to rebut the statements in question until the 29th of last month although they wrote at great length on other points.

With reference to Dr. Pesikaka's statement that at Dr. Hojel's request he sent in an application for re-appointment one fact strikes me. The standing orders in Government service are that all official communications to the heads of departments must pass through the immediate official superior. So that if Dr. Pesikaka wished to apply to the Surgeon-General for re-appointment to the hospital, he must in the ordinary course have to send his application through Dr. Hojel, his immediate official chief. There was no reason why he should not have done to, if Dr. Hojel's "duplicity" had made him believe that the application would have his approval. But on taking the trouble to make inquiry I find that Dr. Pesikaka did not send his application to or through the officer in charge. I learn that Dr. Pesikaka, on the 8th of January last, addressed an application direct to the Surgeon-General for re-appointment. The inference is patent. Dr. Pesikaka could not have entertained any hope that his application would receive any countenance from Dr. Hojel if sent through him. Dr. Pesikaka's charge of having been misled by Dr. Hojel's alleged duplicity is inconsistent with his own action. He took the unofficial and unusual course of applying direct to the Surgeon-General, knowing that he would not receive the support of his immediate official superior had he sent his application through him, as in the ordinary course he would have done.

All the circumstances point to the conclusion that Dr. Hojel, whether rightly or wrongly, held a very unfavourable opinion of the way in which the honorary surgeons performed their duties; that he was at liberty to conceal that opinion; and that the honorary surgeons were themselves under no delusion on the point and nursed a wrath against him accordingly which ran quite away with them when the occasion offered. I suspect that Mr. Gostling's elaborate defence of their attitude throughout, as being rightly based on the theory that they were not assistant surgeons and subordinates, but the equals—if not the superiors—of the Principal, gives the key to what has occurred. If they themselves held that opinion the only wonder can be that the "explosion," as you term it, did not take place before. But our concern is that the hospitals shall be efficiently managed.

Sept. 5. AEQUAM MEMENTO.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS IN SURAT.

THE following Resolution has been issued by Government with reference to municipal matters in Surat:—

Letter from Rao Saheb Dayabhai Savalchund and others, elected members of the Surat Municipality, dated June, 1884, submitting their representation on the subject of the differences which have arisen between them and the President of the Surat Municipality for the consideration of Government; stating that in doing this their object is mainly to place Government in possession of a few facts showing what the pressing wants of the city are, and how necessary it is that they should be attended to in preference to others which, however useful in themselves, may be met as the funds at the disposal of the Municipality allow; praying that if it appears to Government, after a full consideration of the points urged in their representation, that under the existing law Government have no power to prevent the Collector from carrying

the alterations should be borne by the Municipality was *ultra vires*, as the Corporation could not undertake any expenditure without the recommendation of the Town Council.

Mr. Nowrojee, after the above explanation, modified his motion, by which he asked the Corporation to request the Town Council to make provision for the cost of the alterations which were necessary in the house-drain of the petitioner.

Mr. Sewjee Dhurmajee seconded the motion.

Mr. Geary said he did not know whether there was any other side to the question, or any explanation which would modify the rather strong case made out by Mr. Nowrojee. He thought they should not decide upon an *ex-parte* statement, however strong, if it could perhaps be rebutted; but if there was no answer to it, they should take immediate action.

Mr. Nowrojee said the Executive Engineer's report, along with other papers, had already been submitted to them.

Mr. Geary replied that the report was one of the documents impugned, as was also the conduct of the Executive Engineer in the present case. They were asked to accept a particular version of the matter, which might be perfectly sound; but he should like to know whether there was another side to the case. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Javerilal read certain remarks passed by the Commissioner on the case, showing that, in his opinion, the alterations should be made. Having that recommendation before them, they could do nothing better than pass Mr. Nowrojee's resolution.

The Commissioner said he had once expressed the view just mentioned by Mr. Javerilal. Having since carefully gone into the question, he had come to the conclusion that to undertake the alterations of faulty drainage inside houses was to assume a serious responsibility. The Health Officer had told him that his attention had first been called to the house by the complaints of the tenants themselves, and that officer was further of opinion that though the nuisance did exist, it was now only a mitigated nuisance. The Commissioner did not think that they could make a perfect improvement in the house, circumstanced as it was. While he wished that the house connection should be put in as perfect a state as possible, he thought they should not accept the statement that everything had gone wrong, and that the Municipal officers were grossly careless in the matter.

Dr. Blaney said that he had visited the house, and the smell was simply terrific, nay such as he had never experienced before. There was no doubt that there was a slow poisoning going on in the place; but the question of the liability of the Municipality to incur any costs was too large to be decided off-hand.

Mr. Sayani moved an amendment that the petition be referred to the Commissioner for disposal according to the suggestions made in his memo. of the 13th June, 1884.

Mr. J. P. Kapadia seconded the amendment, which being put was carried as a substantive proposition.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Hon. K. T. Telang moved the adoption of the following report:—

To the Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.

Having considered the terms of Government Letter, No. 554, Educational Department, dated 18th March last, and hereto appended, the Committee beg to report as follows:—

Para. 2—

(b.) Copies of the Educational Inspector's reports should be furnished to the School-board.

(c.) That regarding the appointment of teachers, the Committee, in deference to the wishes of Government, would recommend the Corporation to accept the terms laid down by Government, namely, that the Municipality shall employ, so far as they can be provided, teachers certificated by the Department of Public Instruction in preference to merely matriculated students and others, although the Committee are of opinion that this restriction need not have been imposed.

Para. 3—

Regarding the legal status of the proposed School-board and the doubt expressed by Government as to the authority of the Municipality to delegate any portion of its powers over Municipal funds to persons who are now members of the Corporation or even to a sub-committee of the Corporation, the Committee beg to suggest that the Corporation should recommend to Government such alteration in the existing Municipal law as will remove the difficulty pointed out. In the meantime, and until the Acts are thus amended, the difficulty can be overcome by the Board being entirely composed of members of the Corporation, the funds of the Board being budgetted for by the Corporation year by year, and the accounts kept by, and the sanctioned disbursements of the Board made by the Municipal Commissioner as in the case of such departments of the Municipality, as the Health Department, the Assessment Department, &c.

As to "the extensive powers of the proposed Board in the matter of leasing, purchasing, and building school-houses and in creating new appointments" mentioned by Government, the Committee beg to point out that power must be given to the Board, subject to the supervision of the Municipal Corporation, for the making of leases and employment of staff for the purposes of the Board, and that no liability will be incurred by Government on that account, as at the commencement, and in ordinary cases, leases for one year only need be entered into, and appointments made for periods not exceeding twelve months; Government should be informed, however, that in the event of the charge of Primary Education being re-transferred to the State, all liabilities on account of leases, new employments [illegible] and buildings erected. [illegible] be borne by the Municipality as the Municipality will also keep any benefits that may be [illegible] therefrom.

Para. 4—

[illegible], the Committee desire to point out that [illegible] proposal to make a fee for attendance payable [illegible] members of the School-board, was made [illegible] desire to take an additional guarantee for [illegible]mpt and punctual discharge of the duties [illegible]d to the Board.

[illegible] having regard to the consideration that the [illegible]egate fees payable under the original proposal [illegible]e Corporation would form a material fraction [illegible]e Municipal funds spent on educational purposes, the Committee recommend the Corporation [illegible]ndon that proposal. In doing so, however, [illegible]committee think that the special notice of [illegible]celleney in Council should be drawn to the [illegible]ge of this part of the Government letter, of [illegible] the Corporation have good reason to com[illegible]. The fee originally proposed, in the opinion [illegible] Committee, bears to the work proposed to [illegible]done for it, a considerable smaller ratio than is [illegible]ual in the case of salaries and the like arranged [illegible] the direct instance of Government, and afforded, [illegible]h the opinion of the Committee, no justification [illegible] or language which is obviously fitted, if not intended, to suggest an undeserved slur on the Corporation.

PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA.
T. BLANEY.
JAVERILAL UMAISHANKAR YAJNIK.
KASHINATH T. TELANG.
NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE.
P. PETERSON.
RAGHUNATH N. KHOTE.
HAMIDULLA MOHAMED SAYANI.

Municipal Offices, 11th May, 1884.

I don't approve of the alterations proposed. But looking to our present position, I do not think we ought to enter upon any new scheme of expenditure which does not directly promote the sanitary wants of the city. With the double Government we shall have, we shall not get a proper return for our money, and I shall be no party to voting the ratepayers' money at present, except for directly sanitary objects.

V. N. MANDLIK.

No. 554 of 1884.

Educational Department, Bombay Castle, 18th March, 1884.

From the Hon'ble C. Gonne, Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Chairman, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 1894, dated 20th December last, forwarding copy of a Report of the Committee appointed by the Municipal Corporation to consider and report on the proposed transfer of Primary Education from Government to the Municipality.

2. The first five paragraphs of the report contain observations on the amendments of the conditions laid down by Government, as those on which the proposed transfer might be made; and in reference to these I am to remark (a) that the terms of the transfer referred to in para. 1 appear to the Governor in Council to be clear enough—Government [illegible] pay the amount of the present grant for [illegible]er to certain, provided that the expendi[illegible]ure years sources at no time falls below [illegible]ure from other as regards para. 2 ins[illegible] double the grant (b) spectors will of com[illegible]spection by Government in the grant as [illegible]se, being stated to [illegible] as a condition of the Go[illegible]n England; (c) with regard to para 5 [illegible]ernor in Council sees no reason to alter what has already been said and decided as to the appointment of teachers.

3. Adverting to the scheme for the constitution of a School-board as set forth in para. 6 *et seq* of the Report, I am to invite the views of the Municipality on the following observations:—

(1) The legal status of the proposed School-board should be considered. It will not have the legal status of School-boards in England. There is nothing in the present Act for the Bombay Municipality which would authorize the expenditure of Municipal money being delegated to a School board with eight members, of whom four need not be members of the Corporation, or indeed to any sub-committee. The Municipality at present hands over a grant from its funds annually to the Department of Public Instruction, apparently on the authority of Section 137 of Bombay Act III of 1872. But if this grant is to be administered by a sub-committee of the Municipal body, the Governor in Council would remark that as the entire *executive* power for the purposes of the Act appears to be vested in the Commissioner, the question arises whether such executive functions as are proposed can be assumed by a sub-committee.

(2) The extensive powers of the proposed Board in the matter of leasing, purchasing, and building school-houses and in creating new appointments appear to be inconsistent with the temporary nature of the arrangement contemplated. As the scheme stands, the Board might contract indefinite obligations in buildings or long leases and devolve them all on the Educational Department by simply giving a year's notice.

(4) I am to add, with reference to para. 15 (b) of the Report, that if the Municipal Corporation propose to pay handsome fees to the members of the School-board, Government must stipulate that the sums so spent shall not be included in the calculation of the Municipal expenditure on schools, which is to be at least double of the Government grant.—I have, &c.,

C. GONNE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the resolution.

Mr. Geary did not think such an important subject could be disposed of after a few minutes' consideration. Many members had left, and the matter had better be adjourned.

The consideration of the report was accordingly postponed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Corporation recorded a letter from Mr. M Mowat, resigning his seat as a member.

The report and accounts of the committee for the reception of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught was recorded.

The Corporation made the same order with regard to a letter from Mr. R. A. Townsend, at present temporarily employed in Beluchistan by the Government of India, offering his services in connection with the proposed experiments with artesian wells in Bombay.

The Corporation then adjourned.

OUT-OF-DOOR LIFE IN ENGLAND.

THE extraordinary success of what has been pleasantly called the "Young Men's Christian Cremorne," in the Exhibition Road, combined with the exceptional character of the present summer, suggests to all persons of a reflective turn an interesting inquiry. The popularity of the Healtheries is greater even than that of the Fisheries, and so it will go on from year to year, increasing in a geometrical ratio. The plea for a South Kensington Cremorne is, we believe, a twelve-month hence, to be furnished by India; afterwards, perhaps, the Colonies may be utilised in the same cause of popular entertainment; then the textile fabrics of Manchester may have their turn. Opportunity and excuse will never be wanting. The British public has tasted too deeply of the enchantment of a revived Ranelagh or Vauxhall to allow the institution to be dropped. For two or three months past from fifteen to five-and-twenty thousand persons have nightly met together in the limited area illuminated with multi-coloured lamps and enlivened with the strains of music. It is ridiculous to suppose that so brilliant and popular an experiment will not be repeated, or that it does not foretell a social movement more powerful and more extensive than may be at first supposed. The impulse given by the Healtheries to *al fresco* life in England is not confined to London. Manchester is actively employed in developing it; Brighton is turning to practical account the inspiration communicated to it from South Kensington. All this may be talked about as an innovation. It is rather a reversion to the antique. A century ago there was far more of outdoor pleasure than there is now. The English climate, we are told, is not favourable for the existence of the boulevards and Champs Elysees; and when it is pointed out that there prevailed in this country something exceedingly like that existence not so very long ago, we are told that the English climate has changed for the worse. As a matter of fact it is probable that this alleged change is an effect rather than a cause, and that much of the abuse with which the English atmosphere is assailed is due to the circumstance that we do not give it a fair trial, and that we live indoors too much.

The Healtheries have proved a formidable rival to the theatres, and it is plain that dramatic *entrepreneurs* must either pray for cold and rainy summers, or else must reckon with rivalry like that which is now domiciled in South Kensington. It may be remembered that so long ago as 1851 the representatives of the theatrical interest preferred a request to the Sovereign that the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park might be closed every evening at eight. They are not likely to make the same request now; but they may reasonably demand that the Healtheries, or the next successor to the Healtheries, shall be subject to the same pecuniary obligations as the theatres. For instance, a thousand pounds a year is not an unusual sum for the proprietor of a playhouse to expend in taxes; but the Healtheries, like the Fisheries, enjoy an immunity from imposts of any kind. A number of circumstances have, during the past few years, been gradually educating English people of the middle class for the enjoyment of what is not so much a novelty as a revival. The croquet-ground, the skating-rink, the lawn-tennis ground—these have each of them amounted to a step in the direction of South Kensington Cremorne. Again, the semi-public life in the gardens of metropolitan and suburban squares and crescents has operated as an antidote to the reserve and exclusiveness of the national character. It would have occurred to many persons to ask, when they have watched the crowd in the Ladies' Mile or in Rotten Row about seven o'clock, why it should be deemed necessary for the multitude to dispose within the next hour. All those thousands of men and women have not had dinner engagements. Many have been tasting the fresh air for the first time in the day, and have no intention of going home till long after nightfall. In Paris, or in almost any other European capital, national or provincial, they might have found whatever refreshment they wanted under the canopy of heaven. As the day declined, and twilight deepened into darkness, many-twinkling lamps would have been displayed from the boughs of trees, or would have decorated a reticulation of wirework. But in England they do these things differently, and all respectable people have deserted Hyde Park soon after the Sabbath procession has defiled past the statue of Achilles.

To say that this must continue to be the case in London because London is not Paris, and because Paris offers inducements to *al fresco* life which London does not, is only to repeat in words of [illegible] the conventional view. Statistics could be adduced by the column to show that the difference between the climate of London and Paris is comparatively slight. No doubt the atmosphere on the banks of the Seine has in it a certain stimulating and exciting power which is absent on the Thames, and, on the whole, there is less rain in Paris during the spring than in London. But the average of the annual rainfall in the two countries is nearly identical. If the English metropolis has its fogs, so has the French; and if we have a bad summer on this side of the Channel, there is pretty sure to be a bad summer on the other side of the Channel also. As many delusive fancies are current, and deliberate misrepresentations made, on the comparative Italian and Continental weather, as in connection with wine, cigars, or even horses. "Exhausted brain-workers" declare that the Engadine is absolutely essential to their restoration to vigour. But does any one, who has inhaled the breezes of Davos, honestly believe that they are really more exhilarating, finer, or more bracing, than the air which can be tasted on the Lees at Folkestone, the pier at Brighton, or the jetty at Margate? As a fact, the similarity of the London climate and the climate of any European capital is infinitely more pronounced than the dissimilarity. If the same arrangements which are part of the civilisation of Paris were made for spending the days, and great portions of the nights, in the open air, it may be predicted with confidence that as many days and nights suitable for that purpose would occur in London as in Paris. It will take time, doubtless, to realise the fact; but the fact is assuredly is, and the time is coming when no one will dispute it. Fifty years hence the Fisheries of 1883 and the Healtheries of 1884 may perhaps be regarded as having introduced a genuine revolution into the social life of England. One thing is certain. If an experiment pays as well as that now in force in South Kensington, it will be repeated not merely by its own promoters, but by competitors on a different scale and in many different ways. It being then once discovered and established that the English climate is on the whole as favourable for an *al fresco* existence as the French, why should we not see some of the most familiar characteristics of the boulevards acclimatised here, and who knows that the day may not be coming when the Thames Embankment between Westminster and Blackfriars, instead of being delivered to the roughs of London, shall constitute, with its pretty gardens, a riverain pleasance, after the Gallic model?—*The World.*

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NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, and the same will be payable on and after the 8th day of September, 1884.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 8th September next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 21st August, 1884.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY.
SHARE CERTIFICATES for the SECOND ISSUE will be delivered in exchange for the temporary receipts, on and after the 1st September, 1884.
By Order,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1884.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.
AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS held on the 30th instant it was resolved to call up the remaining Capital of the 2nd ISSUE and the following calls were made accordingly:—
Rs. 100 per Share due 15th October, 1884.
" 100 " " 15th November, 1884.
payable at the Bank of Bombay.
By order of the Board,
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7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 30th August, 1884.

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Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
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constitute, without the most agreeable, the most active and the most energetic of all known depurative.

Beware of imitations. Also see that you get (as for the Syrup) *Gilbert's* and *Boutigny's signatures* in red ink thereon, as well the stamp (printed in blue) of the French Government.

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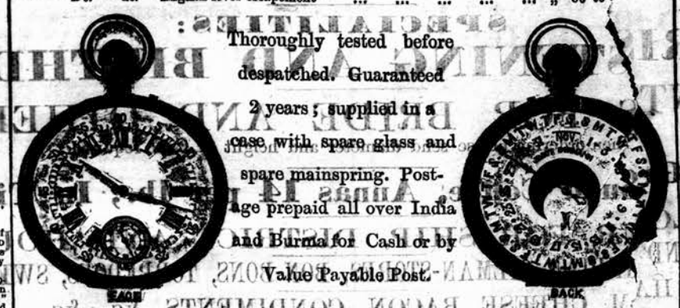

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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

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